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INTRODUCTION TO CAESAR
M.L.Brittain

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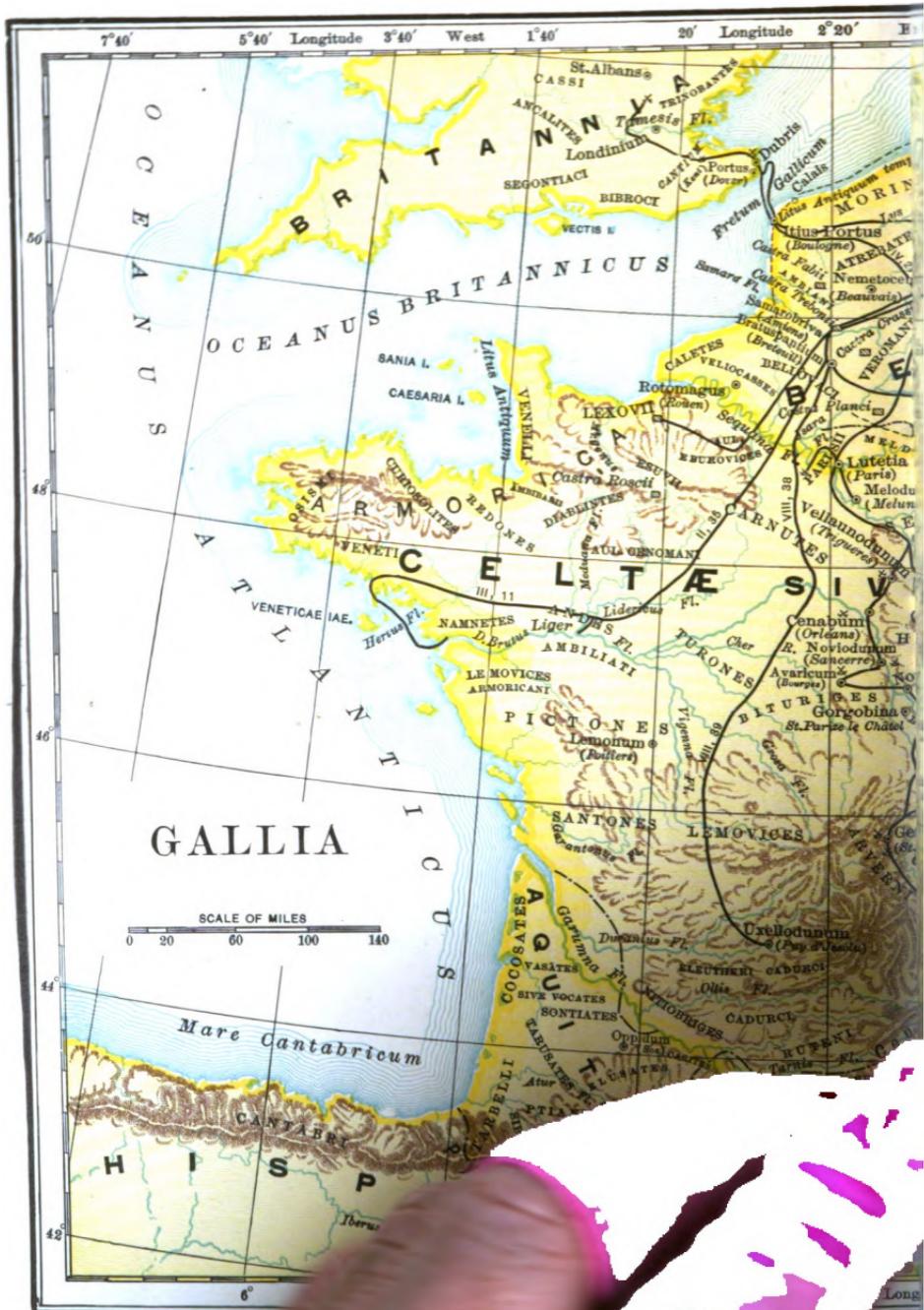
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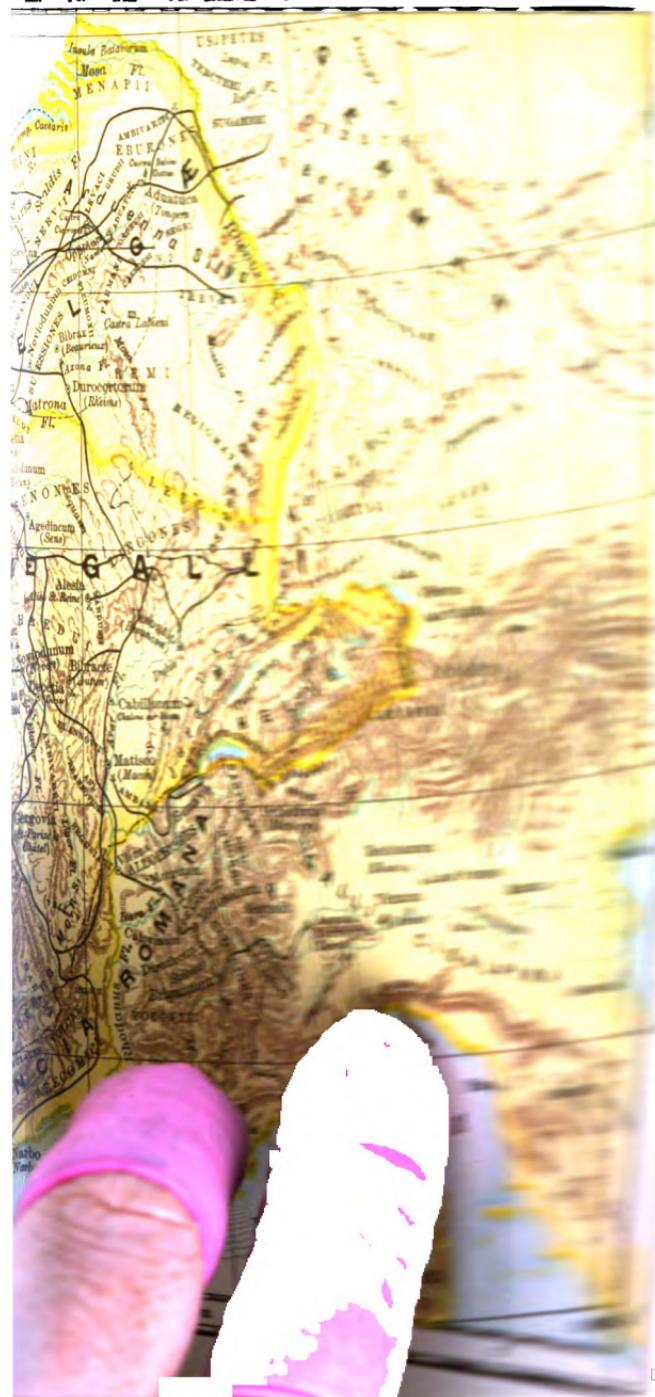




A detailed historical map of Gaul and surrounding regions, including the British Isles, showing tribal territories, major rivers, and Roman roads. The map spans from the British Isles to the Alps and the Mediterranean Sea, with major cities like Roma, Pompeii, and Milan marked. The British Isles are shown with tribal names like Brigantes, Iceni, and Silures. The map uses a color-coded system for tribal territories and includes a grid of latitude and longitude lines.



East 4° 20' from 4° 30' Greenwich



INTRODUCTION TO CAESAR

BY

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INTROD. TO CAESAR.
W. P. 5

DEDICATED

To "The Ten"

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* * * *

*In whose monthly meetings the remaining member has
found so much of pleasant companionship*

PREFACE

NEARLY everywhere in the South and in most schools of the North, Caesar is the first Latin author studied, and generally at the beginning of the second year in Latin. Efforts have been made to substitute second Latin books, *Viri Romae*, *Nepos*, and other less difficult texts, but in the majority of instances without much success.

Parents, teachers, and colleges seem to unite in the demand that Caesar should be the first author read, and that we must find the shortest road to this end; that we must train our boys and girls from the earliest possible moment to read, not second rate authors because of fewer difficulties presented, but Caesar, Cicero, and the other great masters of Roman literature.

The idea has always been prevalent that Caesar is easy Latin, and this is true with regard to the greater part, written as it is in the clear, concise style of the famous warrior. There are passages, however, as difficult as any found in authors usually read at a later period, and, unfortunately for teacher and pupil, many of these occur near the beginning of the first book. The thirteenth and fourteenth

paragraphs, for instance, are examples of difficult Latin, and joined to the ordinary difficulties of construction, the pupil has to contend with indirect discourse, the greatest enemy of the young Latin scholar. These difficulties have led many to commence with the second book, but, while somewhat less difficult, the same objection is still true; there is one sentence in this book where the subject is separated from the predicate by ninety-four words. And then, too, there is the natural objection felt by teacher, pupil, and parent against beginning Caesar at any other point than the first part of the first book, the natural point to begin reading any author. These facts show the absolute necessity of direct preparation, and why the "class in Caesar is the occasion for daily prayer," as a bright teacher remarked.

The writer has felt keenly the hardships of the situation,—the injustice to both pupil and teacher,—and this little book, prepared during the interval of exacting duties, is the result.

The plan of the work is to present the story of the Helvetian war, as told in the first thirty chapters of Caesar, in a simplified form. Whenever possible, the exact words of Caesar are used, but the lessons are graded, and difficult constructions are deferred until they have been explained gradually and systematically. Beginning with the simplest forms of nouns and verbs, six lessons are

occupied with the various ways in which Caesar uses the six cases of nouns; then follows the development of the pronoun, adjective, verb, and subordinate clauses, introducing indirect discourse at Lesson XX.

The only previous training required is acquaintance with forms of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and verbs,—three or four months' work. With such preliminary instruction, at the close of his first year the pupil will find himself able to understand the constructions of Caesar and with the first book more than half completed,—a result commonly requiring about a year and a half. By the time the thirtieth chapter is reached the pupil is made familiar with all the parts of speech, all the leading constructions of Caesar, and, besides, is conscious of having made considerable headway in the Commentaries.

Two courses are then open before him. First, that of continuing from Chapter XXX; or second, that of taking up the text from the beginning with the feeling, in either case, of being prepared for intelligent reading. By this method it is hoped that the abrupt transition from the elementary Latin books will be avoided, and the pupil will not find himself face to face, at the very outset, with the numerous difficulties of the author, and yet will still be studying the very constructions and the very words of Caesar.

After completing this little *gradus ad Caesarem*, he will be prepared to read with appreciation, and, it is hoped, with some degree of pleasure, the Commentaries of the great Roman. The grammar work is based on the texts (latest editions) of Harkness (H.) (Complete Latin Grammar, references to the author's Standard Grammar being given in parentheses), Lane-Morgan (LM.), Mooney (M.), Allen and Greenough (A.), Bennett (B.), and Gildersleeve (G.), though no one has been slavishly followed, and in some instances it is believed that improvement has been made in clearness of statement and outline. Long vowels are marked, and even the so-called hidden quantities are indicated, where the results of modern scholarship agree.

M. L. BRITTAINE.

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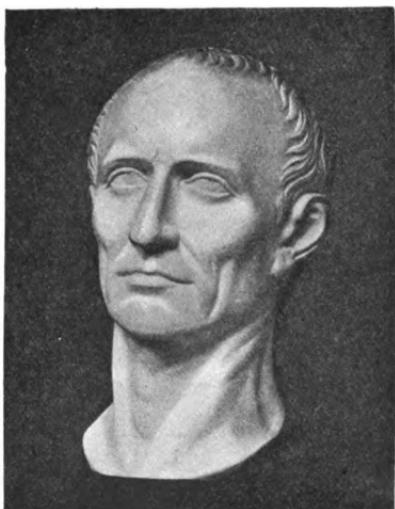
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CAESAR

AMONG the great names Rome has presented for the admiration of the world, that of Julius Caesar is easily first. Not to know something of his life and work argues an inexcusable ignorance.

He was great, not merely as a general, but also as an orator and statesman. Added to this, the mere fact that his Gallic Commentaries have been models for study for hundreds of years establishes conclusively the verdict of mankind with regard to his ability as a writer.



CAESAR

He was born on the 12th of July, 100 B.C., six years after Pompey and Cicero. His family was aristocratic. On his father's side he claimed descent from Iulus, the son of Trojan Aeneas, and

it was in this way that the family of Caesar accounted for the name of Julius.

He is described as handsome, intellectual, and somewhat inclined to foppishness. At the age of seventeen he married Cornelia, and thus allied himself to the party of the people, then headed by Marius. Soon after this, Sulla, the leader of the opposing faction, having made himself master of Rome, ordered Caesar to divorce Cornelia. Caesar refusing, Sulla exiled him, and it was only after the greatest exertions on the part of his friends that he was allowed to return to Rome, Sulla saying, "the youth for whom you plead will one day overthrow the aristocracy, for in this young Caesar are many Mariuses."

In one of his first campaigns Caesar received a civic crown for saving the life of a fellow-soldier. When only twenty-three he conducted the prosecution against Dolabella, and thus gained a wide reputation as an orator. This turned his attention to public speaking, and he set out for Rhodes to study oratory under Apollonius Molon. While on the way he was captured by pirates who demanded a large sum as ransom. He laughingly told them that they underrated their prisoner, and promised them twice as much as they demanded. "But," he added, "when I am set at liberty, I shall return and crucify every one of you." And he kept his promise.

After filling many minor offices, at the age of forty-one he became consul and formed an alliance with Crassus and Pompey, known as the "First Triumvirate." The next year he was given the government of Gaul, and it is the subjugation of this country that he describes in his commentaries. For eight years he was occupied with this work, until, through the jealousy of Pompey, he was ordered to disband his army. Caesar refused, and, crossing the Rubicon, set out to make himself master of Rome. On August 9, B.C. 48, he met Pompey at Pharsalia and defeated him. Shortly afterwards Pompey was murdered in Egypt, and Caesar, being without a rival, was made Dictator and afterwards Imperator for life. Later on he was offered the crown, but refused. There were many Romans, however, who looked with dislike on his increasing power, and a conspiracy was formed, headed by Brutus and Cassius, the former of whom had received many favors at the hands of Caesar. They attacked him in the Senate house on the Ides of March, B.C. 44. He defended himself bravely, but seeing Brutus among the assassins, he uttered the reproachful words, "Et tu, Brute," and, pierced with wounds, fell at the base of Pompey's statue.

Summing up his life, we may say that, as a gen-



POMPEY

eral, he has had no rival save Napoleon; as a statesman, he was among the first; as a writer, nothing in the Latin language surpasses his Gallic Commentaries for purity and simplicity.



THE DEATH OF CAESAR

THE HELVETIAN WAR

THE Helvetii were people of Celtic origin, inhabiting almost all that region now known as Switzerland. We first hear of them near the close of the second century B.C., when one of their tribes,



LAKE GENEVA

the Tigurini, allying themselves with others, defeated the Roman consul, Lucius Cassius. Caesar refers to this event in the twelfth paragraph of Book I.

In the year 58 B.C., incited by ambitious leaders, and believing that their military prowess entitled them to greater possessions, they determined to leave their homes and take possession of more fer-

tile land to the southwest, lying near the Roman Province in Gaul.

It is with the account of his campaigns against this uprising that Caesar begins his Gallic Commentaries. He devotes a little more than half of the first book, thirty chapters in all, to this war, and in them is presented a splendid illustration of his qualities both as a writer and a commander. After two battles the Helvetii, being completely subdued, were forced to return to their former territories. Of the three hundred and sixty-eight thousand who left their homes, less than one-third survived to tell the tale of their encounter with the victorious eagles of Rome.

PARSING IN LATIN

There are many advantages to both teacher and pupil in having a certain definite form to be used in parsing. This is particularly true in studying a language like the Latin, remarkable for its precision and accuracy.

By this means the pupil will know exactly what is expected of him, and this is no small advantage when one considers the multiplicity of details required, for instance, in parsing a verb in the Subjunctive mood.

The following forms for parsing are prepared with reference to two ideas: (1) To present leading principles concisely. (2) To arrange the work logically.

In parsing, the student should be taught that, as a rule, there are three questions to be answered; namely, what is it? where found? why? And they include everything commonly required by colleges in their entrance examinations. The three numbers at the beginning of the work are understood as referring to those questions.

The remainder of the parsing is drill upon the forms. In parsing verbs, a synopsis of the tenses formed upon the same stem is required. For instance, on the Present Stem, the Present, Imperfect, and Future tenses are formed; these constitute the Present System.

On the Perfect Stem, the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect tenses, these forming the Perfect System.

On the Supine Stem, the Future Active and Perfect Passive Participles and the Supine, forming the Supine System.

Should the word parsed be an Infinitive, Participle, Gerund, or Supine, the synopsis is to be given in the 1st person, singular; otherwise in the person and number of the word parsed.

In practice the work may be shortened by the use of abbreviations, and where time is lacking, by omitting the inflections.

FORM FOR NOUNS

Annōs septem rēgnāvit, He reigned seven years.

1. Common noun, 2d declension.
2. Plural, accusative, masculine.
3. Accusative of time.

RULE. — *Duration of time and extent of space are expressed by the accusative.*

Stem: *annō*

Nom.	annus	annī
Gen.	annī	annōrum
Dat.	annō	annīs
Acc.	annum	annōs
Voc.	anne	annī
Abl.	annō	annīs

FORM FOR PRONOUNS

Hominēs quōs dīxī, The men whom I mentioned.

1. Relative pronoun, three terminations.
2. Plural, accusative, masculine.
3. Agrees with its antecedent, **hominēs**, and is the direct object of **dīxi**.

RULES. — (1) *A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.* (2) *The direct object of an action is put in the accusative.*

Nom.	qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae
Gen.	cūius	cūius	cūius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat.	cūi	cūi	cūi	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
Abl.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

FORM FOR ADJECTIVES

Ūsus magister est bonus, *Experience is a good teacher.*

1. Descriptive adjective, 3 terminations, 1st and 2d declensions.
2. Positive, nominative, masculine, singular.
3. Modifies **magister**.

RULE. — *Adjectives agree with the nouns they modify in gender, number, and case.*

Compared : **bonus, melior, optimus.**

Nom.	bonus, -a, -um	boni, -ae, -a
Gen.	boni, -ae, -i	bonōrum, -ārum, -ōrum
Dat.	bonō, -ae, -ō	bonīs, -īs, -īs
Acc.	bonum, -am, -um	bonōs, -ās, -a
Voc.	bone, -a, -um	boni, -ae, -a
Abl.	bonō, -ā, -ō	bonis, -īs, -īs

FORM FOR VERBS

Cum Caesar Tulliam amāvisset, *Since Caesar loved Tullia.*

1. Regular transitive verb, amō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus
2. Active, subjunctive, pluperfect, 3d person, singular, 1st conjugation.
3. Predicate of **Caesar**.

RULE.—*A finite verb agrees with its subject in number and person. The subjunctive is used in cum causal clause.*

Stems: amā-, amāv-, amāt-

PERFECT SYSTEM

	INDIC.	SUBJ.	INF.
Perfect	amāvit	amāverit	amāvisse
Pluperfect	amāverat	amāvisset	
Future Perfect	amāverit		

FORM FOR INFINITIVES, PARTICIPLES, ETC.

Scipiō auditus, *Scipio having been heard.*

1. Regular transitive verb, audiō, -ire, -iū, -itus.
2. Passive participle, perfect, singular, nominative, masculine, 4th conjugation.
3. Agrees with Scipiō.

RULE.—*Participles agree with the words they modify in gender, number, and case.*

Stems: audī-, audīv-, audīt-

SUPINE SYSTEM

	INDIC.	SUBJ.	INF.	PART.
Perfect	auditūs sum	auditūs sim	auditūs esse	auditūs
Pluperfect	" eram	" essem		
Future Perfect	" erō			
Future			auditūm iri	

FORM FOR ADVERBS

Bellum saepe gerēbat, *He often waged war.*

1. Adverb of time.
2. Positive.
3. Qualifies gerēbat.

RULE.—*Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.*

Compared: **saepe**, **saepius**, **saepissimē**.

FORM FOR PREPOSITIONS

Gallia est divisa in partēs, *Gaul is divided into parts.*

In is a preposition, governing the accusative and showing the relation between **est divisa** and **partēs**.

RULE.—*Prepositions show the relation of words to each other.*

FORM FOR CONJUNCTIONS

Mātrona et Sēquana, *The Matrona and Sequana.*

Et is a coördinate conjunction and connects **Mātrona** and **Sēquana**.

RULE.—*Conjunctions connect words, sentences, and parts of sentences.*

FORM FOR INTERJECTIONS

Ēheu is an interjection and expresses sorrow.

RULE.—*Interjections are used to express surprise, sorrow, etc.*

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>abl.</i>	= ablative.	<i>indir. disc.</i>	= indirect discourse.
<i>abs.</i>	= absolute.	<i>inf.</i>	= infinitive.
<i>acc.</i>	= accusative.	<i>irr.</i>	= irregular.
<i>act.</i>	= active.	<i>lit.</i>	= literally.
<i>adj.</i>	= adjective.	<i>m., masc.</i>	= masculine.
<i>adv.</i>	= adverb.	<i>n., neut.</i>	= neuter.
<i>cf.</i>	= compare.	<i>nom.</i>	= nominative.
<i>com.</i>	= common.	<i>pg.</i>	= page.
<i>comp</i>	= comparative.	<i>part.</i>	= participle.
<i>conj.</i>	= conjunction.	<i>pass.</i>	= passive.
<i>dat.</i>	= dative.	<i>pers.</i>	= person.
<i>decl.</i>	= declension.	<i>perf.</i>	= perfect.
<i>def.</i>	= defective.	<i>plu.</i>	= plural.
<i>dem.</i>	= demonstrative.	<i>plup.</i>	= pluperfect.
<i>dep.</i>	= deponent.	<i>prep.</i>	= preposition.
<i>dir. disc.</i>	= direct discourse.	<i>pres.</i>	= present.
<i>e.g.</i>	= for example.	<i>pron.</i>	= pronoun.
<i>f., fem.</i>	= feminine.	<i>rel.</i>	= relative.
<i>fut.</i>	= future.	<i>sc.</i>	= understand.
<i>gen.</i>	= genitive.	<i>sing.</i>	= singular.
<i>i.e.</i>	= that is.	<i>subj.</i>	= subjunctive.
<i>imp.</i>	= imperative.	<i>sup.</i>	= superlative.
<i>imperf.</i>	= imperfect.	<i>voc.</i>	= vocative.
<i>indic.</i>	= indicative.	<i>vocab.</i>	= vocabulary.

H = Harkness' Complete Latin Grammar, references to Harkness' Standard Grammar being inclosed in parenthesis. LM = Lane and Morgan. M = Mooney. A = Allen and Greenough. G = Gildersleeve. B = Bennett.

THE HELVETIAN WAR

THE FIRST THIRTY CHAPTERS OF CAESAR SIMPLIFIED AND GRADED

CHAPTER I

The Inhabitants of Gaul

1. Belgae et Aquitani et Celtae Galliam incolunt. Populi Romani linguā Celtae Galli appellantur. Horum omnium Belgae fortissimi milites sunt et saepe cum Germanis pugnant. Helvetii quoque fortēs milites sunt, quod proximi sunt Germanis, quibuscum continentur bellum gerunt. Belgae mari fluminibusque Matronā et Sēquanā continentur. Aquitani a Garumnā flumine ad Pyrenaeos montes et eam partem oceanī quae est ad Hispaniam pertinent.



Gallī fīnibus Belgārum, Rhēnō, Rhodanō, Garumna flūminibus, ōceanō continentur.

2. 1. **Belgae** . . . **Celtae**: the Belgae, Celtae, and Aquitani, inhabiting respectively northern, central, and southern Gaul. Notice the conjunctions expressed between the three words. Notice that the regular use of Caesar is to express them thus (polysyndeton) or to omit entirely (asyndeton). **Mātrona** et **Sēquanā** (see below) form no exception. The conjunction is used there because it takes both rivers to form the southern boundary.

Galliam: *Gaul*, practically modern France.

2. **linguā**: abl., *in the language*.

6. **Helvētiī**: the inhabitants of modern Switzerland.

8. **Germānis**: *to the Germans*, dative after the adjective **proximi**.

9. **quibuscum**: *with whom*; **cum** is a preposition used as enclitic joined to **quibus**.

11. **mari**: *by the sea*, ablative of means.

THE NOMINATIVE CASE

H. 387, 395 (368, 363). LM. 469, 475. M. 174. A. 173, 176, 184. G. 203, 205, 321. B. 387, 393.

3. Caesar uses the Nominative case in three ways: —

1. As subject of a verb: **Helvētiī bellum gerunt**, *the Helvetii wage war*.

2. As predicate nominative: **Helvētiī sunt mīlītēs**, *the Helvetii are soldiers*.

3. In apposition with one of the two foregoing: Caesar cōnsul vēnit, *Caesar, the consul, came*.

Note that appositives are plural when agreeing with two or more nouns, and that nouns may be in apposition in any case.

Find nine nouns used in Chapter I used as the subjects of verbs; find three used as predicate nominatives; three used as appositives.

ENDINGS OF THE NOMINATIVE—GENDER

4. The terminations of the nominative with few exceptions show the gender of the nouns in accordance with the following table:—

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
1st Decl.	—	a	—
2d Decl.	er, ir, us	—	um
3d Decl.	ō (except dō, gō, iō, fem.), or, ūs, er, es	ās, ēs, is, ys, x, ūs, s (after cons.)	a, e, ī, y, c, l, n, t, ar, ur, us
4th Decl.	us	—	ū
5th Decl.	—	ēs	—

It must be noted, however, that there are some general rules independent of ending or declension.

They are as follows:—

- Names of males, rivers, winds, and months are masculine.
- Names of females, countries, towns, islands, and trees are feminine.
- Indeclinable nouns, infinitives, and clauses used as nouns are neuter.

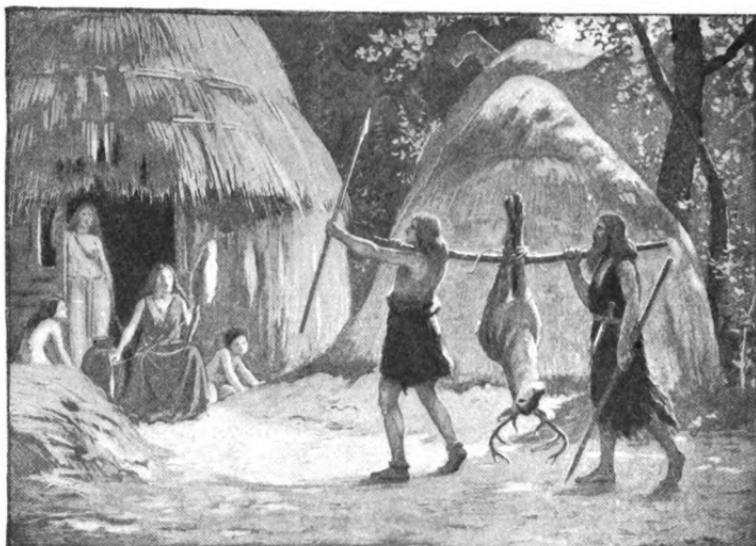


CHAPTER II

Orgetorix, desirous of Royal Power, incites the Helvetii to acquire More Territory

5. Apud Helvētiōs longē nōbilissimus fuit Orgetorix. Is, rēgnī cupiditātē inductus, coniūrātiōnem

nōbilitātis fēcit, et cum fīnitimīs cīvitātibus pācem et amīcitiam cōnfīrmāvit. Helvētiī undique locī 5 nātūrā continentur; ūnā ex parte flūmine Rhēnō, quī agrum Helvētium ā Germānīs dīvidit, alterā ex parte monte Iūrā, tertīā, flūmine Rhodanō, quī prōvinciam nostram ab Helvētiīs dīvidit.



EARLY GERMANS

Quā dē causā hominēs summae virtūtis māgnō 10 dolōre adficiēbantur. Fīnēs, quī in longitūdinem mīlia passuum ducenta et quadrāgintā patēbant, angustī erant prō multitūdine hominum.

6. 1. **nōbilissimus**: *most noble*, adjective in the superlative degree from **nōbilis**.

2. *rēgni*: *for the kingdom*, objective genitive with *cupiditāte*.

inductus: *induced*, perfect passive participle from *indūcō*, agreeing with *is* in gender, number, and case.

3. *nōbilitatis*: *of the nobility*, subjective genitive with *coniūrātiōnem*.

4. *loci*: *of the place*, subjective genitive with *nātūrā*.

5. *ūnā ex parte*: *on one side*; *alterā ex parte*, notice the order.

9. *virtūtis*: *of valor*, genitive of characteristic.

II. *passuum*: *of paces*, partitive genitive.

THE GENITIVE

H. 437-458 (393-410). LM. 549-595. M. 215-231. A. 213-223.
G. 360-383. B. 194-212.

ENDINGS

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
7.	1st Declension ae	ārum
	2d Declension ī	ōrum
	3d Declension is	um, ium
	4th Declension ūs	uum
	5th Declension eī	ērum

8. The Genitive is used chiefly to limit nouns, but it is also used with adjectives and verbs. It is represented in English chiefly: (1) by the possessive case: *domus Caesaris*, *Caesar's house*; (2) by the objective with *of*: *domus Caesaris*, *the house of Caesar*.

9. The leading uses of the genitive found in Caesar are as follows:—

I

With nouns:—

1. Subjective: *amor deōrum*, *the love of the gods* (for us).

2. Objective: **amor deōrum**, *the love of the gods* (our love for them).
3. Characteristic: **vir māgnae auctōritātis**, *a man of great authority*.
4. Appositional: **tellūs Ītaliae**, *the land of Italy*.
5. Partitive: **militum pars**, *a part of the soldiers*.

II

10. With adjectives it is chiefly
Objective: **avidus glōriae**, *desirous of glory*.

III

11. With verbs:—

 1. Of Memory: **reminīscor virtūtis**, *I remember the valor*.
 2. Of Judicial Action: **eum accūsāre avāritiae**, *to accuse him of avarice*.
 3. Of Price or Value: **māgni aestimāre**, *to estimate highly*.
 4. Of Feeling: **eōrum nōs miseret**, *we pity them*.
 5. Special verbs: **egeō cōnsilii**, *I need counsel*.



CHAPTER III

The Preparations of Orgetorix and the Helvetii

12. Cupidī glōriae et auctōritātē Orgetorīgis permōtī iūmentōrum et carrōrum māgnum numerum coēmere et sēmentēs māximās facere cōnstituērunt. In tertium annum profectiōnem in prōvinciam

5 Rōmānam lēge cōfirmāvērunt. Ad proximās cīvitātēs Orgetorīgem lēgātum mīsērunt. Casticus Sēquānus et Dumnorīx Haeduus, prīcipēs in suīs cīvitātibus, auxiliū dedērunt. Casticī pater rēgnū in Sēquānīs habuerat. Dumnorīgī Orgetorīx fīliam suām in mātrīmōnium dedit. Itaque hī trēs prīcipēs potentīum cīvitātūm inter sē fidēm et iūsiūrandūm dedērunt et Galliae sēsē potīrī posse spērāvērunt.

13. 1. glōriae: *of glory*, objective genitive with the adjective *cupidī*.

permōtī: *influenced*, perfect passive participle; cf. note on *inductus*, 6.

3. cōēmēre and facere: *to buy* and *to make*, objects of cōstituērunt.

6. lēgātum: *(as) ambassador*, in apposition with *Orgetorīgem*.

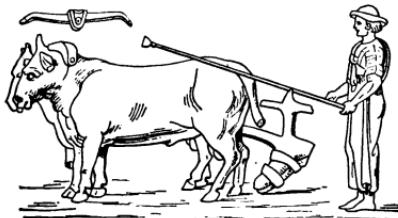
8. dedērunt: perfect indicative from *dō*.

9. Dumnorīgī dedit: *gave to Dumnorix*, dative after a transitive verb.

11. inter sē: *each other*; literally, *among themselves*.

12. Galliae: genitive with special verbs (*potīrī*).

sēsē: *themselves*, emphatic sē.



ANCIENT PLOW

THE DATIVE

H. 422-436 (383-392). LM. 525-548. M. 201-214. A. 224-236.
G. 344-359. B. 186-193.

ENDINGS

		SINGULAR	PLURAL
14.	1st Declension	ae	is
	2d Declension	ō	īs
	3d Declension	ī	ibus
	4th Declension	uī	ubus, ibus
	5th Declension	eī	ēbus

15. The Dative is commonly translated by *to* or *for*, representing the person or thing to or for which anything is done.

16. The dative is used as the indirect object of four classes of verbs:—

1. Transitive verbs: *librum tibi dedit*, *he gave a book to you*.
2. Intransitive verbs: *pāret lēgībus*, *he obeys the laws*.
3. Special verbs: *civitātī persuāsit*, *he persuades the state*.
4. Compound verbs: *Gallīs praestāre*, *to excel the Gauls*.

17. It has also five special uses:—

1. Possessor: *librum est tibi*, *the book is yours* (lit. *to you*).
2. Apparent agent: *mihi est ferendum*, *it must be borne by me*.
3. Purpose or end: *est mihi cūrae*, *it is a care to me*.
4. With adjectives: *patria est cāra mihi*, *the country is dear to me*.
5. Ethical dative: *quid mihi Tongilius fēcit*, *what has my Tongilius done?*

CHAPTER IV

The Death of Orgetorix after being summoned to Trial by the Helvetican Officials

18. Ea rēs Helvētiōrum magistrātibus per indicium ēnūntiāta est, et Orgetorīgem causam dīcere coēgērunt. Coniūratiōnis accūsātus est et poena ēius crīminis ignī cremārī fuit. Quam ob rem 5 Orgetorīx ad iūdiciū omnem suam familiām et omnēs clientēs obaerātōsque suōs undique coēgit. Per eōs sē perīculō ēripuit. Magistrātūs ob eam rem incitātī armīs iūs suum exsequī cōnātī sunt et hominēs ex agrīs cōgēbant. Intereā Orgetorīx 10 mortuus est, et de ēius morte fūērunt multī rumōrēs apud Helvētiōs.

19. 1. **magistrātibus**: *magistrates*, indirect object of transitive verb *ēnūntiāre*.

3. **coēgērunt**: *compelled*, perfect indicative of *cōgō*.

coniūratiōnis: *conspiracy*, genitive after *accūsātus est*, verb of judicial action.

4. **crīminis**: *charge*.

5. **familiām**: not *family*; Scotch *clan* is more accurate.

6. **clientēs**: *dependents*, like the retainers of a feudal lord.

obaerātōs: *bondsmen*, practically slaves, on account of debt.

8. **incitātī**: *aroused*, perfect passive participle of *incitāre*.

10. **mortuus est**: *died*, deponent, intransitive verb, having passive form with an active meaning.

rumōrēs: the *rumors* were to the effect that he had committed suicide.

THE ACCUSATIVE

H. 403-421 (370-381). LM. 495-524. M. 183-200. A. 237-240.
G. 328-343. B. 172-185.

ENDINGS

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
20. 1st Declension	am	ās
2d Declension	um	ōs, a
3d Declension	em, im (like nom.)	ēs, īs, a
4th Declension	um, ū	ūs, ua
5th Declension	em	ēs

21. The principal uses of the Accusative are:—

1. Direct object: *librum scribit*, *he writes a book*.
2. Predicate accusative, with verbs of naming, choosing, appointing, etc.: *Cicerōnem cōsulem creāre*, *to make Cicero consul*.
3. Secondary accusative, with verbs of asking, teaching, etc.: *mē philosophiam docuit*, *he taught me philosophy*.
4. Greek accusative, sometimes called the accusative of specification: *mīles membra frāctus*, *a soldier shattered as to his limbs* (= with shattered limbs).
5. Time and space: *decem annōs rēgnāvit*, *he reigned ten years*.
6. Limit of motion: *Rōmam rediit*, *he returned to Rome*.
7. With prepositions: *scribit ad Caesarem*, *he writes to Caesar*.
8. Subject of infinitive: *dicit Caesarem posse*, *he says Caesar can*.

As shown by the examples the accusative is generally used with verbs. It is found, however, with prepositions, as in 7; with adjectives, as in 4; and, in rare instances, with substantives.

CHAPTER V

The Helvetii and their Allies continue their Preparations

22. Post ēius mortem nihilō minus Helvētiī ē finibus suīs exīre cōnstituērunt. Ubi iam sē ad eam rem parātōs esse arbitrātī sunt, oppida sua omnia, vīcōs, reliqua prīvāta aedificia incendunt. 5 Itaque et domum reditiōnis spem sustulērunt et ad bellum parātī erant. Frūmentum et multa alia in itinere portāre parant. Persuādent autem Rauricīs et Tulingīs et Latobrigīs. Hī omnēs idem faciunt et ūnā cum iīs proficiscuntur. Bōiī, 10 qui trāns Rhēnum incoluerant et in agrum Nōricum trānsierant Nōrēiamque oppūgnārant, Helvētiōrum amīcī et sociī erant.

23. 3. **arbitrātī sunt**: *thought*, deponent verb (*i.e.* passive in form, active in meaning), from **arbitrāri**.

4. **incendunt**: *burn*, historical present, the present used instead of a past tense to express the thought with greater vividness.

5. **domum**: *home*, accusative of limit of motion.

sustulērunt: *took away*, irregular verb, **tollō**, **tollere**, **sustuli**, **sublātus**.

8. **Rauricis, Tulingis, Latobrigis**: datives after special verb, **persuādent**.

9. **ūnā**: *together*, adverb.

proficiscuntur: *depart*, deponent verb, historical present. See notes on **arbitrātī sunt** and **incendunt**.

11. **oppūgnārant** is contracted from **oppūgnāverant**. The **v** is dropped and the vowels **ā** and **ē** form **ā**.

THE VOCATIVE

H. 402 (369). LM. 492-494. M. 257. A. 241. G. 201, R. 1. B. 171.

ENDINGS

24.

SINGULAR

PLURAL

1st Declension	a	ae
2d Declension	e, or like nom.	ī, neuter a
3d Declension	like nom.	ēs " a
4th Declension	us, neuter ū	ūs " a
5th Declension	ēs	ēs

The Vocative is the case of address: *combūrite frūmentum, Helvētīi!* *burn the corn, Helvetii!*

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

25. Dates were reckoned by the Romans from three points in the month:—

1. The Kalends (**Kalendae**), the first of the month.
2. The Nones (**Nōnae**), the 7th day of March, May, July, and October, but the 5th of the other months.
3. The Ides (**Idūs**), the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, but the 13th of the other months.

From these three points the days were counted backwards, with a difference of one day in comparison with our method, arising from the fact that the Romans counted the *point of departure*, the *third day* being *four days before*, etc.

26. Hence to turn the Roman dates into English:—

1. For Nones and Ides: add one to the date of the Nones and Ides and subtract the given number: *ante diem quārtum Nōnās Iānuāriās*, *the fourth day before the Nones of January* = $5 + 1 - 4 = \text{January 2}$.

2. For Kalends: add two to the days of the preceding month and subtract the given number: *ante diem quīntum Kalendās Aprilēs, the fifth day before the Kalends of April*; the Kalends of April occurred on April 1st; the 31 days of March + 2 = 33 - 5 = March 28.



CHAPTER VI

The Two Routes

27. Duōbus itineribus Helvētiī domō exīre potuērunt. Unum, per Sēquanōs, inter montem Iūram et flūmen Rhodanum angustum et difficile erat, mōns autem altissimus impendēbat. Hōc itinere vix singulī carrī dūcī poterant. Alterum iter per prōvinciam nostram et Allobrogēs multō facilius vidēbātur. Inter fīnēs Helvētiōrum et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit. Extrēnum oppidum Allobrogum est proximumque Helvētiōrum fīnibus Genava. Ex eō oppidō pōns ad Helvētiōs pertinet. Omnibus rēbus comparātīs Helvētiī ante diem quīntum Kalendās Aprilēs ad rīpam Rhodanī convēnērunt.

28. 1. *duōbus itineribus*: *by two routes*, ablatives from *duo* and *iter*.

potuērunt: *could*, from *possum*, perfect indicative.

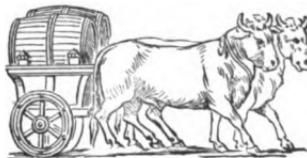
4. *altissimus*: *very high*, adjective, superlative degree from *altus*.

5. *dūcī*, like *exīre* above, completes the meaning of the main verb, hence complementary infinitive.

9. **proximum**: *next*, adjective, superlative degree, positive wanting, *propior*, *proximus*.

11. **rēbus comparātis**: *all things having been prepared*, ablative absolute.

12. The expression **ante diem quintum Kalendās Aprīlēs** is often abbreviated as follows: **A. D. V. Kal. Apr.** It is an idiomatic form of *diē quintō ante Kalendās Aprīlēs*, *on the 5th day before the Kalends of April*, i.e. *the 28th of March*. See 26, 2.



CARRUS

THE ABLATIVE

H. 459-490 (411-431). LM. 596-655. M. 232-255. A. 242-259
G. 384-410. B. 213-231.

ENDINGS

29.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st Declension	ā	īs
2d Declension	ō	īs
3d Declension	e, ī	ībus
4th Declension	ū	ībus, ubus
5th Declension	ē	ēbus

30. As the genitive is the adjective case, so the ablative may be called the adverb case.

It unites in itself three distinct uses: —

1. The Ablative Proper, or *from*-case.
2. The Instrumental, or *with*-case.
3. The Locative, or *where*-case.

31. The ablative proper is used to express:—

1. Separation: *mē metū liberāre, to free me from fear.*
2. Source: *love nātus, born from (of) Jupiter.*
3. Comparison: *iūcundius vītā, more pleasant than life.*

32. The instrumental ablative denotes:—

1. Characteristic: *vir summā auctōritātē, a man of the highest authority.*

2. Manner: *suīs mōribus, according to their custom.*

3. Cause: *ars ūtilitātē laudātur, art is praised on account of its utility.*

4. Means: *gladiō pūgnāre, to fight with a sword.* This ablative is used after a few special verbs, *ūtor, fruor, fungor, potior, and vēscor.*

5. Price: *patriam aurō vēndidit, he sold his country for gold.*

6. Difference: *biduō mē antecessit, he preceded me by two days.*

7. Specification: *linguā inter sē differunt, they differ (from one another) in language.*

33. The locative ablative expresses:—

1. Place: *Karthāgine rēgēs creābantur, kings were made at Carthage.*

2. Time: *prīmā lūce castra movet, he moves the camp at dawn.*

3. Ablative absolute: *causā cōgnitā, the cause having been learned.*



AN ANCIENT ROMAN COIN

CHAPTER VII

Caesar comes to Geneva and receives an Embassy from the Helvetii

34. Caesari, quī Rōmae erat, id nūntiātur. Mā-
tūrat ab urbe proficīscī et in Galliam ulteriōrem
contendit; ad Genavam pervenit. Erat omnīnō

5

10

15

in Galliā ulteriōre le-
giō ūna. Prōvinciae
tōtī quam māximum
potest mīlitum nume-
rum imperat. Tum
pontem quī erat ad
Genavam iubet re-
scindī. Hīs rēbus
permōtī Helvētiī lē-
gātōs ad eum mittunt
nōbilissimōs cīvitātis.
Iter per prōvinciam
Rōmānam ā Caesare
postulant. Sed tem-
poribus antīquīs Hel-
vētiī cōnsulem Cas-

20 sium occīderant exercitumque ēius sub iugum
mīserant. Hominēs autem inimīcō animō ab
iniūriā in itinere nōn temperant. Quārē Caesar
iter per prōvinciam Helvētiīs nōn dedit. Tamen
diem conloquiō cum lēgātīs cōnstituit.



35. 1. **Rōmae**: locative, place where, genitive in form.
 2. **ulteriōrem**: adjective, comparative degree, superlative **ultimus**, positive wanting.
 4. **legiō**: this was Caesar's favorite, the celebrated tenth legion. When full the Roman legion consisted of 6000 men, but in reality the number was generally much smaller. It was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into three maniples, and each maniple into two ordines.
 5. **ūna**: *but (only) one.*
 6. **quam māximum**: *as great as possible*; **quam** with the superlative has a strengthening force.

ADJECTIVES

H. 394-395 (438-444). LM. 476-478. M. 178. A. 186-193. G. 289-303. B. 233-241.

36. 1. An adjective agrees with the noun it qualifies in gender, number, and case: **vir est bonus**, *the man is good*. With two or more nouns the adjective is sometimes plural: **pāx et concordia sunt pulchrae**, *peace and harmony are pleasant*. When the nouns are of different genders, if they denote persons, the adjective in agreement is masculine: **pater et māter sunt bonī**, *the father and mother are good*.
 2. When there are two or more nouns of different gender denoting things, the adjective is neuter: **honōrēs et victōriae fortuita sunt**, *honor and victory are accidental*.
 3. Adjectives are frequently used as nouns: **ūtilia**, *useful things*.

DECLEMNION

37. Note four classes of adjectives:—
 1. Those of the first and second declension (-a and -o stems): **bonus**, **bona**, **bonum**.

2. Those of the third declension (-i stems): **levis, leve.**
3. Those of the third declension (consonant stems): **prudēns.**
4. Irregular adjectives, often called pronominal (-o stems): **alius, alia, aliud.**

COMPARISON

38. Adjectives have three degrees of comparison,— positive, comparative, and superlative. The comparative regularly ends in **-ior** for the masculine and feminine, and **-ius** for the neuter. The superlative regularly ends in **-issimus, -a, -um.** Thus we have positive, **altus, -a, -um;** comparative, **altior, -ius;** superlative, **altissimus, -a, -um.** Adjectives in **-er** and **-lis**, however, make the superlative in **-rimus** and **-limus:** **celer, celerior, celerrimus; gracilis, gracilior, gracillimus.**

IRREGULAR COMPARISON

39. Five adjectives of very frequent use in Caesar are compared somewhat irregularly as follows:—

bonus	melior	optimus
malus	pēior	pessimus
māgnus	māior	māximus
parvus	minor	minimus
multus	plūs	plūrimus

H. 159, 160 (770). LM. 89. M. 70. A. 82. G. 87. B. 74.

40. Most adjectives ending in **-icus, -idus, -ālis, -āris, -ilis, -ulus, -undus, -timus, -īnus, -īvus, -ōrus**, in **-us**, preceded by a vowel (except **antiquus**), have no forms of comparison; **magis** and **māximē**, *more* and *most*, are used in comparing them: **magis idōneus, more suitable.**

41. In addition to their regular meanings the comparative and superlative may denote a considerable and a very high degree of a quality: *brevior, rather short*; *doctissimus, very learned*. With **quam** the superlative denotes the highest possible degree: *quam māximus, as great as possible*. (Cf. Chapter VII, l. 5, note.)



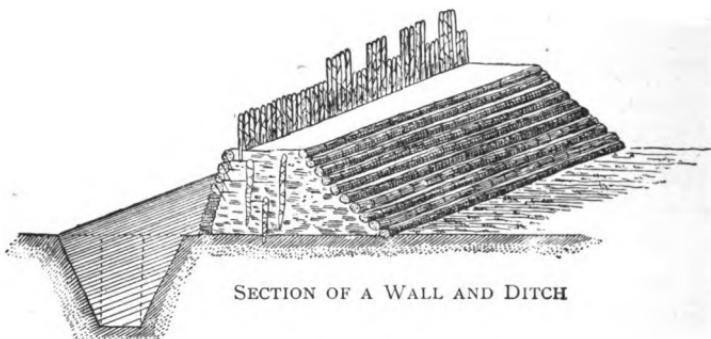
CHAPTER VIII

Caesar refuses the Helvetii a Passage through Gaul and repulses an Attempt to cross by Force

42. Intereā eā legiōne quam sēcum habēbat mīlitibusque quī ex prōvinciā convēnerant, mūrum fossamque ā lacū Lemannō, quī in flūmen Rhodanum īfluit, ad montem Iūram perdūcit. Mūs rus quem fēcit in altitūdinem erat pedum sēdecim. Eō opere perfectō et castellīs commūnītīs facile eōs prohibēre potest. Diē cōnstitūtā ubi lēgātī Helvētiōrum revertērunt, Caesar eīs iter per prōvinciam nōn dedit. Helvētiī eā spē dēiectī nāvibus iūnctīs ratibusque complūribus factīs mūrum per rumpere sunt cōnātī, sed operis mūnītiōne et mīlitum concursū et tēlīs repulsī hōc cōnātū dēstitērunt.

43. 1. **quam**: relative agreeing in gender and number with its antecedent, **legiōne**; also the direct object of **habēbat**. It is merely a pronoun used adjectively agreeing with **legiōnem** understood.

2. **mūrum fossamque**: *a wall and a ditch.*
5. **sēdecim pedum**: *of sixteen feet*, partitive genitive.
7. **diē cōnstitūtā**: ablative of time, *on the day appointed.*
11. **cōnāti sunt**: *endeavored*, deponent verb, *i.e.* passive in form but active in meaning.
12. **repulsi**: *repulsed*, perfect participle, from **repellō**.



PRONOUNS

H. 396-399 (445-459). LM. 483-485. M. 432-463. A. 194-203.
 G. 304-319. B. 242-253.

44. Pronouns are used like nouns or adjectives. As nouns they have in general the same constructions as nouns: *ego tē videō, I see you.* As adjectives they agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case: *suōs amīcōs amat, he loves his friends.* The Relative (45, 5) is properly an adjective in agreement with some word, generally understood, but sometimes expressed: *erant duo itinera, quibus itineribus.* Commonly this word, called the antecedent, is expressed in the principal clause and omitted in the relative clause, thus giving rise to the special rule, *The Relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on the construction of its clause.*

45. Pronouns are divided into eight classes:—

1. Personal: *ego*, *I*; *tū*, *thou*, *you*. The pronoun of the third person is supplied by a demonstrative or the reflexive *sui*.
2. Reflexive: *sui* and the oblique cases of *ego* and *tū*.
3. Possessive: *meus*, *my*; *tuus*, *your*; *noster*, *our*; *vester*, *your*; *suus*, *his*, *her*, *their*. In form and use they are adjectives of the first and second declension.
4. Demonstrative: *hic*, *this (near me)*; *iste*, *that (near you)*; *ille*, *that (near him)*; *is*, *he (that one)*; *idem*, *the same*.
5. Relative: *qui*, *who*.
6. Interrogative: *quis*, *who* (as noun); *qui*, *what* (as adjective); *uter*, *which (of two)*.
7. Indefinite: *quis*, *qui*, *any one*, generally after *si*, *nisi*, *nē*, or *num*; frequently found in compounds: *aliquis*, *some one*.
8. Intensive: *ipse*, corresponding to the English *myself*, *himself*, etc.

NOTE. The Reciprocal, *each other*, *one another*, is expressed in Latin by *inter* with *nōs*, *vōs*, and *sē*: *dant inter sē*, *they give each other*.

CHAPTER IX

Through Dumnorix the Helvetii obtain Permission to go through the Territory of the Sequani

46. *Relinquēbātur ūna per Sēquanōs via, quā Sēquanī invītīs propter angustiās īre nōn pote-*

rant. Hīs persuādēre nōn possunt, quā dē causā lēgātōs ad Dumnorīgem Haeduum mittunt. Dumnorīx autem grātiā et largītiōne apud Sēquanōs plūrimum poterat et Helvētiīs erat amīcus, nam ex cā cīvitāte Orgetorīgis fīliam in mātrīmōnium dūxerat, et cupiditāte rēgnī adductus novīs rēbus studēbat et quam plūrimās cīvitātēs suō beneficiō 10 habēre obstrīctās volēbat. Itaque rem suscipit et Sēquanīs persuādet. Sēquanī et Helvētiī obsidēs inter sēsē dant. Quā dē causā Sēquanī itinere Helvētiōs nōn prohibent et Helvētiī sine maleficiō et iniūriā trānseunt.

47. 2. **Sēquanīs invītis**: *the Sequani being unwilling*, ablative absolute. An adjective and a noun, or two nouns, sometimes form this construction, as well as a noun and a participle.

6. **plūrimum poterat**: *was most powerful*.
8. **rēgnī**: objective genitive, *for the kingdom*.
- novīs rēbus: *revolution*, dative with special verb of desire.
9. **quam plūrimās**: *as many as possible*.
10. **obstrīctās**: perfect passive participle in agreement with *cīvitātēs*.
12. **inter sēsē**: *each other*.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD

H. 526-540 (466-476). LM. 692-695. M. 318. A. 108, 115. G. 112.
B. 257-264.

48. The Indicative mood is used for the statement of facts, or inquiry about facts, or in assumption of facts.

THE TENSES

INDEFINITE ACTION	CONTINUED ACTION	COMPLETED ACTION
PRESENT Pres. time { amō <i>I love</i>	PRESENT amō <i>I am loving</i>	(PRESENT) PERFECT amāvī <i>I have loved</i>
(HISTORICAL) PERFECT Past time { amāvī <i>I loved</i>	IMPERFECT amābam <i>I was loving</i>	PLUPERFECT amāveram <i>I had loved</i>
FUTURE Fut. time { amābō <i>I shall love</i>	FUTURE amābō <i>I shall be loving</i>	FUTURE PERFECT amāverō <i>I shall have loved</i>

Three of the tenses, the present, perfect, and future, have a double use, as shown in the diagram. Hence the six tenses express the time of the verb in nine ways.

49. 1. The Primary tenses are the present, future, future perfect, and (present) perfect; the tenses denoting present or future time.

2. The Secondary tenses are the imperfect, pluperfect, and (historical) perfect; the tenses that denote past time.

50. The distinction between the imperfect and perfect is to be clearly noted: the imperfect denotes action going on in past time, and hence is used for *customary action* and *description*. The perfect is the tense of narration: *Verrēs in forum vēnit; ārdēbant oculī, Verres came into the forum; his eyes flashed.*

HISTORICAL PRESENT

51. To make the circumstances more vivid the present is often used in describing past occurrences: *Helvētiī id facere cōnāntur*, *the Helvetii endeavored to do this* (literally *endeavor*).



CHAPTER X

Caesar goes to Italy and brings thence Five Legions, defeating Several Tribes which oppose his March back to Gaul

52. Caesarī nūntiātūm est iter Helvētiōrum per agrum Sēquanōrum et Haeduōrum. Est iīs in animō iter quoque facere in fīnēs Santōnum, quī nōn longē ā Tolōsātūm fīnibus absunt, quae cīvitās est in prōvinciā Rōmānā. Hominēs bellīcōsī, populī Rōmānī inimīcī, locīs patentibus fīnitimī sunt.

Ob eās causās eī mūnitiōnī quam fēcerat T. Labiēnum lēgātūm praeſēcit, et duās legiōnēs in 10 Italīā et trēs ad Aquilēiam cōnscrībit. In ulteriōrem Galliam per Alpēs cum hīs quīnque legiōni- bus īre contendit. Ibi Cēutronēs et Grāiocelī et Caturīgēs itinere exercitūm prohibēre cōnāntur. Plūribus hīs proeliīs pulsīs in Segūsiāvōs quī sunt 15 extrā prōvinciām trāns Rhodānum exercitūm dūcit.

53. 2. iīs: dative of possession, *in their mind*, i.e. *it was their intention*.

4. **absunt**: *distant*, from **absum**.
8. **mūnitōnī**: dative governed by **prae** in composition.
13. **itinere**: ablative of separation.
14. **plūribus his proeliis pulsīs**: ablative absolute, *having routed these in many battles.*



LEGATUS

THE SUBJUNCTIVE

H. 551-561 (477-486). LM. 710-724. M. 321-327. A. 265-268.
G. 255-265. B. 272-280.

54. There are four tenses in the Subjunctive mood; of these the present and perfect are primary, the imperfect and pluperfect are secondary.

55. In Independent sentences the subjunctive is used in three ways: to express something as—

1. Possible—the Potential Subjunctive: *aliquis dīcat, some one may say.*
2. Desired—the Optative Subjunctive: *utinam vātēs sit, O that he may be a prophet!*

3. Willed — the Volitive Subjunctive: *multa dicant, let them say much.*

THE IMPERATIVE

56. The Imperative mood is used to express commands or entreaties: *timōrem ēripe, take away fear.*

Prohibition is regularly expressed by the use of *nōlō*: *nōlī hōc facere, don't do this.*

VERB ENDINGS

57. Indicative and Subjunctive

ACTIVE VOICE			
SINGULAR		PLURAL	
1. <i>I</i>	o, m, perf. ī	<i>We</i>	mus
2. <i>Thou</i>	s, perf. stī	<i>You</i>	tis, perf. stis
3. <i>He</i>	t	<i>They</i>	nt, perf. ērunt ēre

Imperative			
2. — —		3. <i>He</i> tō	
		<i>You</i>	te, fut. tōte
		<i>They</i>	ntō

Indicative and Subjunctive

PASSIVE VOICE			
SINGULAR		PLURAL	
1. <i>I</i>	r	<i>We</i>	mur
2. <i>Thou</i>	ris, or re	<i>You</i>	minī
3. <i>He</i>	tur	<i>They</i>	ntor

Imperative			
2. <i>Thou</i> re		3. <i>He</i> tor	
		<i>You</i>	minī
		<i>They</i>	ntor

Note that the pronoun is expressed by the ending in Latin, though it is sometimes used for the sake of emphasis; as {*love-we*
 amā-mus

CHAPTER XI

Some of the Gallic Tribes appeal for Help against the Helvetii

58. Helvētiī iam per angustiās et fīnēs Sēqua-nōrum suās cōpiās trādūixerant et in Haeduōrum fīnēs pervēnerant eōrumque agrōs populābantur. Quā dē causā Haeduī per lēgātōs auxilium Caesarem 5 rogāvērunt. Omnī tempore dē populō Rōmānō bene meritī erant, tamen paene in cōnspectū exercitūs Rōmānī hostēs eōrum agrōs vāstābant. Eōdem tempore Haeduī Ambarri, necessārii et cōnsanguinei Haeduōrum, nōn facile ab oppidīs vim 10 hostium prohibēre potuērunt. Item Allobrogēs, quī trāns Rhodanum vīcōs possessiōnēsque habēbant, fugā sē ad Caesarem recipiunt.

Hōrum omnium agrōs Helvētiī vāstābant et oppida expūgnābant et praeter agrī solum nihil 15 fuit reliquī. Quibus rēbus adductus Caesar bellum Helvētiīs īferre statuit.

59. 2. *trādūixerant*, *had crossed*; *pervēnerant*, *had reached*; *populābantur*, *were devastating*: the first two are pluperfect for completed action, the last imperfect, to denote continued action.

4. **auxilium**: direct object; **Caesarem**, secondary accusative.

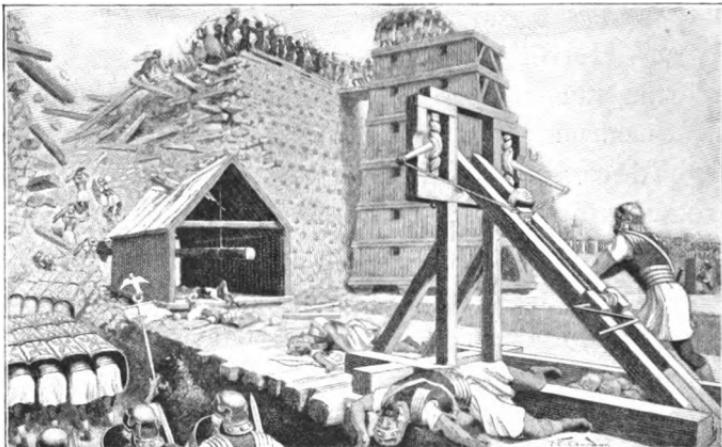
6. *bene meritī erant*: *had deserved well of*.

9. *nōn facile*: *scarcely*.

12. *sē . . . recipiunt*: *literally, betook themselves*.

14. *agri solum*: *the bare ground*.

nihil . . . reliqui: *literally, nothing of remainder*.



A SIEGE

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

60. 1. A compound sentence contains clauses of equal rank, placed side by side. This is called Coördination (Parataxis): *Caesar pūgnāvit et Cicerō locūtus est*, *Caesar fought and Cicero spoke*.

2. A complex sentence contains clauses of unequal rank, Independent and Subordinate. This is called Subordination (Hypotaxis): *vēnērunt ut pācem peterent*, *they came to seek peace*.

61. Subordinate clauses may be divided into—

1. Final clauses, or those that express Purpose.
2. Consecutive clauses, or those that express Result.

3. Characterizing clauses, or those that express Characteristic.
4. Causal clauses, or those that express Cause.
5. Temporal clauses, or those that express Time.
6. Concessive clauses, or those that express Concession.
7. Conditional clauses, or those that express Condition.

62. Rule for Sequence of Tenses in Subordinate Clauses : —

Primary tenses of the indicative are followed by primary tenses of the subjunctive, and secondary tenses of the indicative are followed by secondary tenses of the subjunctive.

PRIMARY TENSES

INDEPENDENT	DEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT	DEPENDENT
sciō			
sciām			
sci[v]erō	quid	faciās fēceris	<i>I know</i> <i>I shall know</i> <i>I shall have known</i>
			what { <i>you are doing</i> <i>you have done</i>

SECONDARY TENSES

INDEPENDENT	DEPENDENT	INDEPENDENT	DEPENDENT
sciēbam			
sci[v]ī	quid	facerēs fēcissēs	<i>I knew (used to know)</i> <i>I knew</i> <i>I had known</i>
sci[v]eram			what { <i>you were doing</i> <i>you had done</i>

As illustrated in the diagram —

Present and Future	tenses require	Pres. Subj. for continued action. Perf. Subj. for completed action.
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while —

Past tenses require	Imp. Subj. for continued action. Plup. Subj. for completed action.
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CHAPTER XII .

One Division of the Helvetian Army annihilated

63. Flūmen est Arar, quod per fīnēs Haeduōrum et Sēquanōrum in Rhodanum īfluit incrēdibili lēnitāte, ita ut oculīs cursus intellegī nōn possit. Id flūmen trēs partēs cōpiārum Helvētiī ratibus 5 ac lintribus iūnctis trādūxerant. Ad quārtam partem, quae nōndum flūmen trānsierat, dē tertīā vigiliā Caesar pervēnit. Eōs impeditōs et inopīnantēs aggressus māgnam partem eōrum concīdit.

Hīc pāgus ipse Helvētiōrum cōsulem Rōmānum patrum nostrōrum memoriā interfēcerat et ēius exercitum sub iugum mīserat. Ita sīve cāsū sīve cōsiliō deōrum immortālium, quae pars cīvitātis Helvētiae īsīgnem calamitātem populō Rōmānō intulerat, ea prīnceps poenās 15 persolvit. Caesar autem pūgnābat ut nōn sōlum pūblicās sed etiam prīvātās iniūriās ulcīscerētur, quod Helvētii ēius socerī avum interfēcerant.

64. 3. *possit*: present subjunctive of result, developed from the potential.

6. *tertīā vigiliā*: *the third watch*; the Romans divided the night into four equal watches: the first from 6 to 9, the second from 9 to 12, the third from 12 to 3, and the fourth from 3 to 6. These are approximately correct; the periods were shorter in winter and longer in summer, varying with the length of the nights.

16. *privātās iniūriās*: *personal injuries*; the Helvetians had killed a relative of Caesar's in the battle referred to above.

ulciscerētur: *avenged*, subjunctive of purpose with **ut**.

FINAL OR PURPOSE CLAUSES

H. 568 (497-499). LM. 835. M. 328. A. 317-318. G. 543-545.
B. 282.

65. The subjunctive is used with **ut**, **nē**, **quō**, and the relative pronoun **qui**, or the relative adverbs **ubi**, **unde**, to denote the purpose of the action: *vēnērunt ut auxilium peterent*, *they came to ask aid*. **Quō** is generally used when the clause contains a comparative.

1. Purpose clauses are a development from the volitive or optative subjunctive, the negative of which is **ne**: *hōc fiat*, *let this be done*; *adiuvā mē quō hōc fiat facilius*, *aid me that this may be done more easily*.

2. Purpose is expressed in Latin in various other ways, but not with the infinitive as in English.

CONSECUTIVE OR RESULT CLAUSES

H. 570 (500-505). LM. 836. M. 337-341. A. 319. G. 543, 551-558.
B. 284.

66. The subjunctive is used with **ut**, **ut nōn**, **quīn** (**qui nōn**), and the relative **qui** to express result: *mōns impendēbat ut eōs prohibēre possent*, *a mountain overhung so that they were able to prevent them*.

The subjunctive of result is, as a rule, a development of the potential subjunctive — negative **nōn** — and hence the difference in the negative **ut nōn** where the purpose clause has **nē**. Final and consecutive clauses are sometimes hard

to distinguish, with the exception of the negative they use in the main the same particles to introduce the dependent clause, and both require the subjunctive. They both look toward an end, but the final clause regards it as an aim, the result clause as a consequence.



CHAPTER XIII

Caesar crosses the Arar and receives an Embassy from the Helvetii

67. Hōc proeliō factō, reliquās cōpiās Helvētiōrum ut cōsequī posset, Ararim trānsiit. Helvētiī, repentinō ēius adventū commōtī, lēgātōs ad eum mittunt, cūius lēgātiōnis Dīvicō prīnceps fuit, quī bellō Cassiānō dux Helvētiōrum fuerat.

Is ita cum Caesare ēgit: “In eam partem ibimus quae idōnea sit. Nōlī bellō persevērāre, reminīscere et veteris incommodī populī Rōmānī et prīstinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum. Nōlī aut māgnō pere virtūtī Rōmānōrum tribuere aut Helvētiōs dēspicere. Ita Helvētiī ā patribus māiōribusque didicērunt, ut magis virtūte contenderent quam dolō aut īnsidiīs nīterentur.”

68. 2. **ut cōsequī posset**: *in order to follow; posset*: subjunctive of purpose.

5. **qui . . . fuerat**: a relative clause of actual occurrence, hence indicative.

7. *idōnea sit*: *may be suitable*, subjunctive of characteristic.

8. *incommodi*: *trouble*, genitive after a verb of remembering (11, 1); *Dīvicō* is referring to the Roman defeat mentioned by Caesar in the previous chapter.



BRIDGE OF BOATS

CHARACTERIZING CLAUSES

H. 591 (503). LM. 836. M. 383. A. 320. G. 631. B. 283.

69. The subjunctive is used with a relative pronoun or adverb to characterize an Indefinite or General antecedent; to express some *quality* or *characteristic* of this antecedent: *quis est quī hōc facere possit?* *who is there that can do this?*

1. These clauses must be carefully distinguished from those relative clauses that state some *fact* about a well-defined antecedent: *Caesar, cōnsul, quī māgnus appellātus est, Caesar, the consul, who was called great.*

2. "The man (of the sort) that stole" would be a char-

acteristic clause, taking the subjunctive; "the man who actually stole" would be an indicative relative clause.

70. Characterizing subjunctives are used —

1. After general expressions of existence or non-existence: *nēmō est quī dicat*, *there is no one who says (of the kind that says)*.
2. After such words as *ūnus*, *sōlus*, *dignus*, *aptus*, *idōneus*: *sapientia est ūna quae maestitiam pellat*, *wisdom is the only thing that drives away sorrow*.
3. In such phrases as *quod sciam*, *so far as I know*.
4. In rare instances Caesar uses them after comparatives: *longius absunt quam quō tēla iactārī possint*, *they are too far distant for weapons to be hurled*.



CHAPTER XIV

Caesar sets forth the Conditions on which Peace may be obtained, and receives a Haughty Reply from Divico

71. Hīs Caesar ita respondit: "Mihi minus dubitatiōnis datur, quod eās rēs quās commemorāvistī memoriā teneō. Recentium quoque iniūriārum memoriam dēpōnere nōn possum: mē 5 invitō iter per prōvinciam per vim temptāvistis, Haeduōs, Ambarrōs, Allobrogas vexāvistis. Sed cōnsuēvērunt deī immortālēs, quō gravius hominēs improbī ex commūtatiōne rērum doleant, hīs secundiōrēs interdum rēs et diūturniōrem impūni- 10 tātem concēdere. Sī tamen mihi obsidēs dederitis

utī ea quae polliceāminī faciātis, vōbīscum pācem faciam."

Dīvicō respondit: "Ita Helvētiī ā māiōribus suīs īstitūtī sunt, utī obsidēs accipere, nōn dare, 15 cōnsuērint; ēius reī populus Rōmānus est testis." Hōc respōnsō datō discessit.

72. 2. *datur*: literally, *is given*, passive from *dō*.

3. *memoriā teneō*: *I recollect*.

4. *mē invitō*, *though I was unwilling*, ablative absolute.

7. *cōnsuēvērunt*: *were accustomed*, from *cōnsuēscō*.

quōd: with comparative, introducing doleant, *so that they may grieve*.

8. *doleant*: primary tense after *cōnsuēvērunt*, *have always been and are accustomed*.

hīs: *to them*, dative after *concēdere*.

10. *dederitis*: *will give*, future perfect indicative.

11. *quae polliceāminī*: subjunctive by attraction. Often a clause depending upon a subjunctive will itself be attracted into the subjunctive.

CAUSAL CLAUSES

H. 588 (516, 517). LM. 839. M. 355-358. A. 321. G. 540. B. 285.

73. Causal clauses are those introduced by words like *since* or *because*.

74. 1. Causal clauses introduced by *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *quandō*, when expressing a fact with certainty or on the authority of the speaker, take the indicative: *dolēbam quod socium āmiseram*, *I was grieving because I had lost my companion*.

2. When expressing a fact doubtfully or on the au-

thority of another, they require the subjunctive: *mē accūsās quod istum dēfendam, you accuse me because (as you say) I defend him.*

75. Causal clauses introduced by **cum** regularly require the subjunctive: *quae cum ita sint, since these things are true.*

76. 1. Causal clauses with the relative **qui** take the indicative where the statement expresses a fact: *senectūs quae mihi aviditātem auxit, old age which = (because) has increased my eagerness.*

2. Causal clauses with **qui** take the subjunctive regularly to denote cause or reason: *Ō fortūnāte adulēscēns, qui Homērum praecōnēm invēneris! O fortunate youth, since you have found Homer as a herald!*



CHAPTER XV

The Helvetii are successful in a Cavalry Engagement

77. Posterō diē castra ex eō locō movent. Idem facit Caesar equitātumque omnem ad numerum quattuor mīlium praemittit qui videant iter hostium. Quī cupidius novissimum āgmen īse-
5 cūtī aliēnō locō cum equitātū Helvētiōrum proe-
lium committunt; et paucī dē nostrīs cadunt. Quō proeliō sublātī Helvētiī, quod quīngentīs
equitibus tantam multitūdinem equitum prōpule-
rant, audācius subsistere nōnumquam et novissimō
10 āgmine proeliō nostrōs lacessere coepērunt.

Caesar suōs ā proeliō continēbat ac satis habē-

bat in praesentiā hostem populatiōnibus prohibēre. Ita diēs circiter quīndecim iter fecērunt utī inter novissimum hostium āgmen et nostrum pīmum nōn 15 amplius quīnīs aut sēnīs mīlibus passuum interesset.

78. 2. **equitātum**: *cavalry*. Caesar's cavalry was composed chiefly of his Gallic auxiliaries.

3. **videant**: *to observe*, subjunctive of purpose with **qui**.

4. **novissimum āgmen**: *rear guard*.

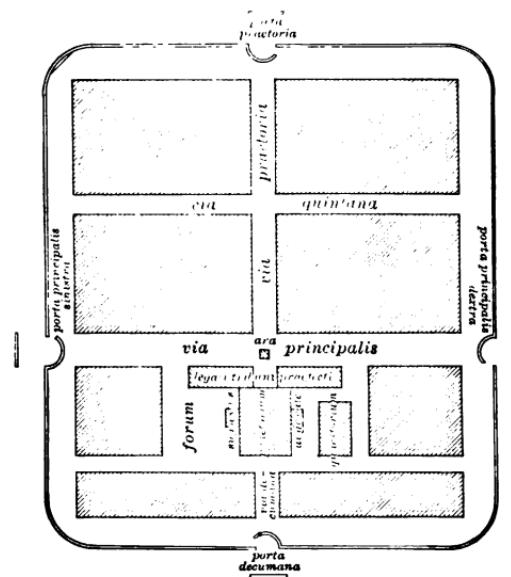
7. **quod . . . pīpulerant**: *because they had repulsed*.

This is a causal clause introduced by **quod** and stated as a fact, hence the indicative is used.

11. **satis habēbat**: *thought it sufficient*.

14. **nostrum pīmum**: *our advance guard*.

15. **interesset**: *intervened*, subjunctive of result with **uti**.



CASTRA (Looking from the rear)

TEMPORAL CLAUSES

H. 602-605 (518-520). LM. 877-886. M. 342-354. A. 322-328.
 G. 559-577. B. 287-293.

79. Temporal clauses express the time of an action with reference to the time denoted by the independent clause, as (1) previous, (2) contemporaneous, (3) subsequent.

80. Previous Action. — Temporal clauses introduced by *ut*, *ubī*, *simul ac* (or *atque*), *postquam*, and other words meaning *as soon as*, *after*, require the indicative generally in the present or perfect tense: *ubī dē ēius adventū certiōrēs facti sunt, lēgātōs mittunt*, *when they were informed of his coming, they sent ambassadors*.

81. Contemporaneous Action. — 1. Temporal clauses with *dum*, *dōnec*, *quoad*, and other words generally meaning *while*, *as long as*, take the indicative: *quoad potuit restitit*, *he resisted as long as he was able*.

2. These same words, *dum*, *dōnec*, *quoad*, sometimes have the meaning *until*, involving the idea of suspense and design (purpose); in the latter case they require the subjunctive: *dum mīlitēs convenīrent*, *until the soldiers could (should) assemble*.

82. Subsequent Action. — Temporal clauses with *antequam* and *priusquam* denote subsequent action with respect to the main clause. These two words mean *before*, their component parts are frequently separated, and commonly their verb is best translated by the English participle in *ing*. Their use is as follows: —

1. When the action is stated as a fact the indicative is required: *nōn prius ducēs dīmittunt quam est concessum*, *they did not dismiss their leaders before it was granted*.

2. When the action is represented as something desired, proposed, or anticipated, they take the subjunctive: *per-vēnit priusquam Pompēius sentīre posset, he came before Pompey could learn of it.*

CHAPTER XVI

Caesar reproaches the Aedui for not furnishing Corn

83. Interim cotīdiē Caesar Haeduōs frūmentum flāgitābat, nam eō frūmentō quod flūmine Ararī nāvibus subvexerat proptereā minus ūti poterat, quod iter ab Ararī Helvētiī āverterant, ā quibus 5 discēdere nōlēbat. Diem ex diē dūcēbant Haeduī.

Ubi sē diūtius dūcī intellēxit, convocātīs eōrum prīcipibus, quōrum māgnam cōpiam in castrīs habēbat, in hīs Dīviciācō et Liscō, quī summō magistrātuī praeerat quem vergobretum appellant 10 Haeduī, graviter eōs accūsat quod, tam necessāriō tempore, tam propinquīs hostibus, ab iīs nōn sublevētur; praeſertim cum māgnā ex parte eōrum precibus adductus bellum suscēperit, multō etiam gravius quod sit dēstitūtus queritur.

84. 2. **flāgitābat**: *demanded*.

frūmentō: ablative of means with **ūti**. Caesar uses the singular to express the grain in bulk, the plural for corn growing in the field.

9. **magistrātuī**: *magistracy*, dative after **prae** in composition.

10. *quod . . . sublevētur*: *because (as he pointed out) he was not aided by them*; *quod* causal with subjunctive referring to the idea in Caesar's mind (74, 2).

12. *cum . . . suscēperit*: *since he had undertaken*; *cum* causal.

14. *quod sit dēstitūtus*: *because he was left destitute*, government the same as in the case of *quod sublevētur*.



MERCHANT SHIP

TEMPORAL CLAUSES WITH CUM

85. **Present Time.** — Temporal clauses with **cum**, meaning commonly *when* or *while*, when referring to Present time take the Indicative: *librōs cum est ōtium legere soleō*, *when I have leisure I am accustomed to read books*.

86. **Past Time.** — Temporal clauses with **cum**, meaning *when* or *while*, referring to Past time, and denoting temporal relations only, require the Indicative: *pāruit cum pārēre necesse erat*, *he obeyed when it was necessary to obey*.

But the Subjunctive is used when the circumstances under which an action occurs are described: *Caesarī cum id nūntiātum esset, ab urbe proficisci mātūrat*, *when this was announced to Caesar, he hastened to leave the city*.

The Imperfect and Pluperfect are the regular tenses used for this purpose.

87. **Future Time.** — Temporal clauses with **cum** when referring to the Future regularly take the Indicative: *cum hominēs uxōribus imperābunt, when men shall govern their wives.*



CHAPTER XVII

Liscus says Private Individuals are stirring up Strife against the Romans

88. Tum dēmum Liscus, ḍrātiōne Caesaris adductus, quod anteā tacuerat prōpōnit. “Sunt nōnnūllī quī prīvātim plūs possunt quam ipsī magistratūs. Hī sēditiōsā atque improbā ḍrātiōne 5 multitūdinem dēterrent nē frūmentum cōferant. ‘Sī iam prīncipātum Galliae,’ dīcunt, ‘obtinēre nōn possumus, Gallōrum quam Rōmānōrum imperia perferre prae stat. Sī Helvētiōs superāverint Rōmānī, ūnā cum reliquā Galliā Haeduīs 10 libertātem ēripi ent.’ Ab eīsdem nostra cōsilia, quaeque in castrīs geruntur hostibus ēnūntiantur. Hī ā magistratībus coērcērī nōn possunt.” Sī rem anteā ēnūntiāsset, māgnō id cum perīculō fēcisset et ob eam causam tacuerat.

89. 3. **plūs possunt**: *are more powerful.*

5. **cōferant**: *bringing in*, subjunctive of purpose with **nē**.

6. *si . . . possumus*: *if we can*. This belongs to the logical class of conditional sentences; the main verb in the conclusion is *praestat*.

8. *si . . . superāverint*: future perfect indicative. This belongs to the logical class of conditional sentences; the verb in the conclusion is *ēripiēt*.

12. *si . . . ēnūntiāsset*: *if he had announced*; *ēnūntiāsset* contracted form for *ēnūntiāvisset*. Unreal class of conditional sentences; conclusion, *fēcisset*.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

H. 572-584 (507-512). LM. 926-945. M. 360-376. A. 304-310.
G. 589-602. B. 301-307.

90. Conditional sentences consist of two parts: (*a*) the condition or protasis, (*b*) the conclusion or apodosis. The independent clause is the conclusion, the dependent contains the condition. *Si*, *if*, is the ordinary sign of the conditional sentence; occasionally Caesar uses one of its compounds: *nisi*, *unless*.

There are three classes of conditional sentences with *si*: Logical, Ideal, and Unreal.

91. **Logical Conditions.**—In this class a supposed case is simply assumed; as, (condition) if this is true, (conclusion) then that is true. The verbs in both clauses are in the indicative, in any tense: *si eum occidō, rēctē faciō*, *if I kill him, I do right*.

92. **Ideal Conditions.**—In this class a supposed case is represented as possible, the thought being in suspense; as, (condition) if this should be true, (conclusion) then that would be true. Here two tenses of the subjunctive, the present and perfect, are used; the present is used for

continued or future action, the perfect for completed action : *sī eum occīdat, rēctē faciat, if he were to kill him, he would be doing right.*

93. Unreal Conditions.— Here the supposed case is represented as contrary to fact ; as, (condition) if this had been true, (conclusion) then that would have been true. The imperfect subjunctive is used for continued action, the pluperfect subjunctive for completed action : *sī eum occīdisset, rēctē fēcisset, if he had killed him, he would have done right.*

94. Diagram showing the principal Forms of Conditional Sentences.

	LOGICAL	IDEAL	UNREAL
PRESENT	<i>Sī eum occīdō, rēctē faciō, if I kill him, I do right</i>		<i>Sī eum occīderet, rēctē faceret, if he were killing him, he would be doing right</i>
PAST	<i>Sī eum occīdī, rēctē fēci, if I killed him, I did right</i>		<i>Sī eum occīdisset, rēctē fēcisset, if he had killed him, he would have done right</i>
FUTURE	<i>Sī eum occīdam, rēctē fēcerō, if I kill him, I shall do right</i>	<i>Sī eum occīdat, rēctē faciat, if he were to kill him, he would be doing right</i>	

95. Conditional Clauses of Comparison.— In addition to these classes there are conditional clauses of comparison introduced by such words as *as if, than if*. Generally *sī*

with *ut*, *tamquam*, or *velut* introduces these clauses. They take the present or perfect subjunctive after primary, and imperfect or pluperfect after secondary tenses: *crūdēlitàtem ēius velut sī adesset horrābant*, *they dreaded his cruelty as if he were present*.

CHAPTER XVIII

Lis. us informs Caesar concerning the Hostility of Dumnorix

96. Caesar hāc ḍrātiōne Liscī Dumnorīgem, Dīviciācī frātrem, dēsignārī sentiēbat; sed quod plūribus praesentibus eās rēs iactārī nōlēbat, cele-
riter concilium dīmittit, Liscum retinet. Quaerit
5 ex sōlō ea quae in conventū dīxerat: dīcit Liscus
līberius atque audācius. “Ipse est Dumnorīx,
summā audāciā, māgnā apud plēbem propter
līberālitàtem grātiā vir, cupidus rērum novārum.
Neque sōlum domī sed etiam apud fīnitimās cī-
10 tātēs largiter potest; atque hūius potentiae causā
mātrem in Biturīgibus hominī illīc nōbilissimō
conlocāvit, ipse ex Helvētiis uxōrem habet.
Quamquam favet Helvētiis propter adfīnitātem,
ōdit etiam suō nōmine Caesarem et Rōmānōs,
15 quod eōrum adventū potentia ēius dēminūta et
Dīviciācus frāter in antiquum locum honōris est
restitūtus.” A Dumnorīge initium fugae eque-
stris paucīs ante diēbus factum est, nam equitātū

quem auxiliō Caesarī Haeduī mīserant Dumnorīx
20 praeerat.

97. 1. **Dumnorigem . . . dēsignārī**: *Dumnorix was meant.*
 6. **ipse est Dumnorix**: *Dumnorix is the very one.*
 7. **summā audāciā**, ablative of characteristic.
 8. **rērum novārum**: *of a revolution*, objective genitive.
 10. **largiter potest**: *is very powerful.*
 13. **quamquam favet**: *although he favors*, concessive clause with **quamquam** requiring the indicative (100).
 14. **ōdit**: *hates*, perfect with present sense. *ōdi* has no present, but is a defective verb.
 18. **paucis ante diēbus**: literally, *before by a few days*, *a few days before*; ablative denoting that by which two points of time differ (33, 2).
equitātū: dative with *prae* in composition.
 19. **auxiliō**: dative of purpose or end (17, 3).



ROMAN CAVALRY

CONCESSIVE CLAUSES

H. 585, 586 (513-515). LM. 839. M. 377-379. A. 313. G. 604-609. B. 308, 309.

98. Concessive clauses are introduced by such words as *etsi*, *etiamsi*, *quamquam*, *quamvis*, *ut*, or *licet*. These words have in general the meaning *although*, *even if*, or *granted that*.

99. With the Indicative or Subjunctive.—Concessive clauses introduced by *etsi* or *etiamsi*, *although*, *even if*, take the indicative or subjunctive in accordance with the rules for conditional sentences with *si*. These words form the connecting link between conditional and concessive clauses.

100. With the Indicative.—With *quamquam*, *although*, concessive clauses take the indicative: *quamquam numquam pūgnāverant*, *although they had never fought*.

101. With the Subjunctive.—With *quamvis*, *ut*, and *licet*, concessive clauses require the subjunctive; *licet*, following the rule for sequence of tenses, takes only the present and perfect subjunctive, since it is really the present tense of a verb: *licet omnēs terrōrēs impendeant*, *though all terrors threaten* (literally, *it is allowed that all terrors may threaten*).



CHAPTER XIX

Caesar hesitates to punish Dumnorix through Friendship for his Brother Diviciacus

102. Ad hās suspīciōnēs certissimae rēs acces-
sērunt: quod per finēs Sēquanōrum Helvētiōs

trādūxerat, et quod ā magistrātū Haeduōrum accū-
 sātus erat. Quae cum ita essent, satis esse causae
 5 arbitrābātur quārē in eum aut ipse animadverteret,
 aut cīvitātem animadvertere iubēret. Hīs omni-
 bus rēbus ūnum repūgnābat, quod Dīviciācī frā-
 tris summum in populum Rōmānum studium,
 summam in sē voluntātem, ēgregiam fidem, iūsti-
 10 tiam, temperantiam cōgnōverat; nam nē Dum-
 norīgis suppliciō Dīviciācī animum offenderet
 verēbātur. Itaque priusquam quidquam cōnārē-
 tur, Dīviciācum ad sē vocārī iubet et, cotīdiānīs
 interpretibus remōtīs, per Gāium Valerium Pro-
 15 cillum, pīncipem Galliae prōvinciae, familiārem
 suum, cuī summam omnium rērum fidem habēbat,
 cum eō conloquitur; simul commonefacit quae,
 ipsō praeſente, in conciliō Gallōrum dē Dumno-
 rīge sint dicta, et ostendit quae sēparātīm quisque
 20 dē eō apud sē dīxerit.

103. 2. **quod . . . trādūxerat**, *the fact that he had led*, substantive clause.

3. **quod . . . accūsātus erat**, *the fact that he was accused*; also substantive clause.

5. **quārē . . . animadverteret**: *why he should punish*, indirect question.

7. **quod . . . cōgnōverat**: appositive noun clause.

10. **nē . . . offenderet**: *lest he should offend*, noun clause, object.

12. **cōnārētur**: *before he attempted*. Subjunctive, temporal, with **prius quam** (82).

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES

H. 565, 571, 613-615 (540). LM. 846-848. M. 333. A. 329-334.
G. 523-537. B. 294-300.

104. A substantive clause is a clause used as a noun in some one of its case relations. The most common uses of substantive clauses are as Subject, Object, Predicate, and Appositive.

There are three classes of substantive clauses: (1) those that take the indicative, (2) those that take the subjunctive, (3) those that take the infinitive.

105. With the Indicative.—With *quod, that, as to the fact that*, the indicative is used; this is generally an appositive use: *quod multitūdinem Germānōrum in Galliam tradūcit, as to the fact that he is bringing a multitude of Germans across the Rhine.* Here the rest of the clause is seen to be in apposition with *quod*.

106. With the Subjunctive.—The subjunctive is used in:

1. Substantive clauses of purpose, after verbs meaning to ask, fear, command, and advise: *contendit nē ea ēnūtiārentur, he strove that these things should not be announced.*

2. Substantive clauses of result, after verbs of doing, and impersonal verbs: *sequitur ut nēmō esse possit semper bēatus, it follows that no one can be always happy.*

3. Substantive clauses containing indirect questions: *num quid vellet rogāvit, he asked whether he wished anything.* Indirect questions are often confused with relative clauses. The following examples illustrate the difference:—

Nescit quid faciat, he does not know what he is doing (indirect question).

Nescit id quod fēcit, *he does not know that which he did* (relative clause).

107. With the Infinitive. — The infinitive with a subject accusative may be used either as the subject or as the object of a verb: montem ab hostibus tenērī dictum est, *the hill was said to be held by the enemy*. Observe that the substantive clause is treated as a noun in the neuter gender.

CHAPTER XX

Diviciacus pleads for Dumnorix and obtains his Pardon

108. Dīviciācus multīs cum lacrimīs Caesarem complexus obsecrāre coepit nē quid gravius in frātrem statueret: scīre sē illa esse vēra, nec quemquam ex eō plūs quam sē dolōris capere. 5 Sēsē tamen et amōre frāternō et exīstimātiōne vulgī commovērī. Ex suppliciō Dumnorīgis futūrum utī tōtius Galliae animī ā sē āverterentur. Haec cum plūribus verbīs ā Caesare peteret, Caesar, dextrā ēius prēnsā, reī pūblicae iniūriam 10 et suum dolōrem ēius voluntātī ac precibus condōnat. Dumnorīgem ad sē vocat, frātrem adhibet; quae in eō reprehendat ostendit; quae ipse intel ligat, quae cīvitās querātur prōpōnit; monet ut in reliquum tempus omnēs suspīcīōnēs vītēt; prae terita sē Dīviciācō frātrī condōnāre dīcit. Dumnorīgī custōdēs pōnit, ut quae agat, quibuscum loquātur scīre possit.

109. 2. **nē . . . statueret**: *that he would not proceed*, an imperative sentence changed to the subjunctive in indirect discourse.

3. **scire sē**: *he knew*; in the direct discourse, **ego sciō**, *I know*.

4. **capere**: *received*; **commovēri**: *was moved*, in direct discourse, **capiō**, **commoveor**.

7. **futūrūbī (esse)**: *it would be*, time, subsequent, hence future infinitive.

āverterentur: *would be turned away*, subjunctive of result.

8. **cum . . . peteret**: *while he sought*.

9. **dextrā**: *right hand*; **manus** understood.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE—PRINCIPAL CLAUSES

H. 641-642 (522, 523). LM. 1020-1025. M. 391-394. A. 335-336.
G. 648-652. B. 313-316.

110. The quotation of words without change is called Direct Discourse (**Ōrātiō Rēcta**): “Caesar said, ‘I will make peace.’”

1. When expressed in any other form than in the original words of the author, for the purpose of conforming to the construction of the sentence, a statement is said to be in Indirect Discourse (**Ōrātiō Obliqua**): “Caesar said that he would make peace.” This latter is the common construction in Caesar. Ordinarily indirect discourse is introduced by words of saying, thinking, telling, and the like.

MOODS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

111. In declarative sentences the verb becomes an infinitive with a subject accusative: **sum ūrātor**, *I am an orator*; **dicit sē esse ūrātōrem**, *he says he is an orator*.

112. 1. In interrogative sentences the verb, if really asking for information, is put in the subjunctive: *quid sibi vult?* *what does he wish?* but, *Ariovistus rogāvit quid sibi vellet*, *Ariovistus asked what he wished*.

2. Rhetorical questions, however, being equivalent to statements of facts, take the infinitive: *num memoriam dēpōnere posse?* *could he overlook the recollection?*

113. When imperative the verb is put in the subjunctive: *obsidēs redde*, *return the hostages*; *postulāvit obsidēs redderet*, *he demanded that he should return the hostages*.

TENSES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

114. With reference to the time of the governing verb, the infinitive expresses action Previous, Contemporaneous, or Subsequent. Previous action is expressed by the perfect infinitive, contemporaneous action by the present infinitive, subsequent action by the future infinitive.

115. The tenses of the subjunctive follow the regular law for the sequence of tenses; that is, they are primary (present or perfect) if the verb of *saying* is primary, and secondary (imperfect or pluperfect) if it is secondary.

PRONOUNS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

116. 1. **Hic** and **iste** are generally changed into **ille** and **is**.

2. **Nōs** is used to refer to the people or party of the speaker or writer.

3. The pronoun **sūi** is used with reference to the principal subject of the clause.

4. Pronouns of the first and second person are changed to the third.

117. TABLE ILLUSTRATING PRINCIPAL CLAUSES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

	DIRECT	INDIRECT
1. PRESENT	ego pācem faciō	(Caesar dicit) sē pācem facere
2. PAST	ego pācem fēcī	(Caesar dicit) sē pācem fēcissee
3. FUTURE	ego pācem faciam	(Caesar dicit) sē pācem factūrum esse

1. Contemporary action. 2. Previous action. 3. Subsequent action.



CHAPTER XXI

An Attack on the Helvetii is planned

118. Eōdem diē ab explōrātōribus certior factus hostēs sub monte cōnsēdisse mīlia passuum ab ipsīus castrīs octō, quālis esset nātūra montis et quālis in circuitū ascēnsus quī cōgnōscent mīsit. 5 Renūntiātum est facilem esse. Dē tertīā vigiliā Titum Labiēnum, lēgātum prō praetōre, cum duābus legiōnibus et iīs ducibus quī iter cōgnōverant, summum iugum montis ascendere iubet; quid suī cōnsiliī sit ostendit. Ipse dē quārtā 10 vigiliā cōdēm itinere quō hostēs ierant ad eōs contendit equitātumque omnem ante sē mittit. Pūblius Cōnsidius, quī reī mīlitāris perītissimus

habēbātur et in exercitū Lūciī Sullae et posteā
in Mārcī Crassī fuerat, cum explōrātōribus p̄ae-
15 mittitur.

119. 2. *cōsēdisse*: *had encamped*, time previous, hence perfect infinitive.

3. *quālis esset nātūra montis*: noun clause in the objective case, object of *cōgnōscerent*; indirect question and therefore in the subjunctive.

4. *cōgnōscerent*: *to learn*, subjunctive of purpose with *qui*.

5. *facilem esse*: noun clause, subject of *renūntiātum est*.

dē tertiā vigiliā: *at the third watch*, from twelve to three in the morning. Cf. n. 6 on Chapter XII.

12. *rei militāris*: *in military knowledge*.



REMAINS OF ROMAN CAMP

INDIRECT DISCOURSE—SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

H. 643-648 (524-531). LM. 1026-1029. M. 398. A. 336-341.
G. 650-659. B. 314, 319-322.

MOODS

120. Subordinate clauses of the direct discourse when changed into indirect discourse regularly require the subjunctive. Object, causal, temporal, and relative clauses, and conditional sentences follow this general law.

Direct Discourse: *sunt nōnnūlli quōrum auctōritās plūrimum valet, there are some whose authority is worth much.*

Indirect Discourse: *dīcit esse nōnnūllōs quōrum auctōritās plūrimum valeat.*

In conditional sentences the apodosis or conclusion, being the main clause, is expressed by some form of the infinitive, while the protasis or condition, being the subordinate clause, takes the subjunctive.

TENSES

121. The tenses used follow the general law for the sequence of tenses: the present and perfect subjunctive being used if the verb of saying, thinking, etc. is primary, and the imperfect and pluperfect if it is secondary. It is to be observed that a future perfect indicative of the direct discourse is put in the perfect subjunctive after a primary tense, and in the pluperfect after a secondary tense.

I. These changes are illustrated in the following examples, the direct giving the exact words of the speaker, while in the indirect the words conform to the construction of the sentence.

INDIRECT

Ille dixit: —

Si pācem populus Rōmānus cum Helvētiis faceret, in eam partem itūrōs atque ibi futūrōs Helvētiōs, ubi eōs Caesar cōnstituisset atque esse volūsset: sīn bellō persequī persevērāret, reminiscerētur et veteris incommodi populi Rōmānī et prīstinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum.

DIRECT

“Si pācem populus Rōmānus cum Helvētiis faciet, in eam partem ibunt atque ibi ērunt Helvētiī, ubi eōs tū cōnstitueris atque esse volueris: sīn bellō persequī persevērābis, reminiscere et veteris incommodi populi Rōmānī et prīstinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum.”



CHAPTER XXII

A False Report prevents the Attack

122. Prīmā lūce cum summus mōns ā Labiēnō tenērētur, Cōnsidius equō admissō ad eum accurrit; dīcit montem quem ā Labiēnō occupārī voluerit ab hostibus tenērī; id sē ā Gallicīs armīs atque īsignībus cōgnōvisse. Caesar suās cōpiās in proximum collem subdūcit, aciem īstruit. Labiēnus monte occupātō nostrōs exspectābat proeliōque abstinēbat. Multō dēnique diē per explōrātōrēs Caesar cōgnōvit et montem ā suīs 10 tenērī et Helvētiōs castra mōvisse et Cōnsidium, timōre perterritum, quod nōn vīdisset prō vīsō sibi renūtiāsse. Eō diē, quō cōnsuērat intervallō, hostēs sequitur, et mīlia passuum tria ab eōrum castrīs castra pōnit.

123. 1. **prīmā lūce**: *at day break*, ablative of time.
summus mōns: *the highest part (top) of the mountain*.

2. **equō admissō**: *with his horse at full speed*, ablative absolute.

3. **montem . . . tenērī**: main clause in Indirect Discourse, hence accusative and infinitive.

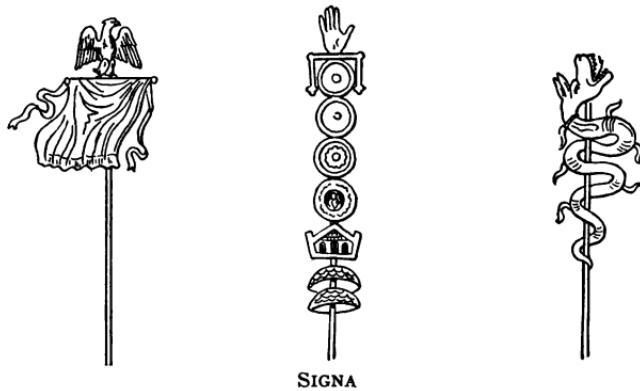
quem voluerit: *which he had wished*, subordinate clause.

4. **tenērī**: *occupied*, contemporaneous time with reference to the leading verb.

5. **cōgnōvisse**: previous time with reference to same verb.

8. **multō diē**: *at the close of the day*, ablative of time when.

9. **montem tenērī, castra mōvisse**: contemporaneous and previous time respectively with reference to **cōgnōvit**.



PARTICIPLES

H. 636-640 (548-550). LM. 1009-1019. M. 282-286. A. 289-294.
G. 282-283. B. 336, 337.

ENDINGS

124.

ACTIVE VOICE

Present ns
Future tūrus, a, um

PASSIVE VOICE

Perfect tus, ta, tum
Future (Gerundive) ndus, a, um

1. The Participle combines some of the functions of the verb and of the adjective; as a verb it has distinctions of time, expresses action, and may take an object; as an adjective it agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case.

2. Its time, however, is present, past, or future with respect to the time of the verb in the clause. Hence it represents contemporaneous, previous, or subsequent action with reference to the principal verb.

Venērunt castra { ^{oppūgnantēs}
adorti
oppūgnātūri } *they came on* { *attacking the camp*
having attacked the camp
to attack the camp

The second example, however, would ordinarily be, *castris adortis venērunt, the camp having been attacked* (Ablative Absolute), *they came on.*

125. 1. As a verb the participle governs the same case as the verb to which it belongs: *pārentēs lēgibus, obeying the laws.*

2. As an adjective it may be used either as attributive: *sōl oriēns diēm cōnficit, the rising sun causes the day;* or as predicate modifier of a noun: *Gallia est dīvīsa, Gaul is divided.*

126. Frequently the participle is used where a phrase or a clause is usual in English: *ille pūgnāns interficitur, he is killed while he is fighting.*

127. **Habēō** with the perfect participle is used with a force almost equivalent to the perfect or pluperfect indicative: *cōpiās coāctās habēbat, he had collected forces.*

This is sometimes called the Predicative Participle, and it is occasionally seen with **dō** and **faciō** as well as **habēō**.

CHAPTER XXIII

Caesar turns away to Bibracte for Supplies

128. *Postridiē* ēius diēi, quod omnīnō bīduum supererat, cum exercituī frūmentum mētīrī oportēret, et quod ā Bibracte, oppidō Haeduōrum longē māximō et cōpiōsissimō, nōn amplius mīlibus passus suum octōdecim aberat, iter ab Helvētiīs āvertit ac Bibracte īre contendit. Ea rēs per fugitīvōs Lūciī Aemiliī, decuriōnis equitum Gallōrum, hostibus nūntiātur. Helvētiī, seu quod timōre perterritōs Rōmānōs discēdere ā sē exīstimārent, eō magis, quod prīdiē, superiōribus locīs occupātīs, proelium nōn commīsissent, sīve eō, quod rē frūmentāriā interclūdī posse cōfiderent, commūtātō cōnsiliō atque itinere conversō, nostrōs ā novissimō āgmine īsequī ac lācessere coēpērunt.

129. 1. *postridiē*, while here an adverb, was originally a noun, and in accordance with its noun force is followed by a genitive, as in this sentence.

2. *cum . . . oportēret*: *when it was necessary*; *cum* temporal.

4. *mīlibus*: ablative of degree of difference.

6. *Bibracte*: accusative, limit of motion.

8. *quod . . . exīstimārent*: *because (as) they thought*; an example of *quod* causal in indirect discourse.

11. *commīsissent* and *cōfiderent*: same construction as *exīstimārent* above, completed and incompleted action. hence pluperfect and imperfect.

THE INFINITIVE

H. 606-620 (532-539). LM. 946-986. M. 260-277. A. 270-275.
 G. 419-424. B. 326-335.

130. The Infinitive as a Noun.—The Infinitive combines some of the functions of the noun and the verb. Like the nominative of the noun, it may be used with or without a subject accusative: (1) as the subject, (2) in apposition with the subject, (3) as a predicate nominative.

1. *Laudārī est grātūm, to be praised is pleasant.*
2. *Iniūriām facere, id dēmūm esset imperiō ūtī, to commit injustice, that would be to use power.*
3. *Vidērī nōn semper est esse, to seem is not always to be.*

131. Like the accusative, the infinitive is used as the direct object of many verbs, especially verbs that denote duty, resolve, will, fear, power, knowledge, etc. This is sometimes called the Complementary infinitive: *itinere exercitum prohibērē cōnāntur, they endeavor to prohibit the army from the march.* The other cases of the infinitive are supplied by the gerund and the supine. The gender of the infinitive when used as a noun is neuter.

132. The Infinitive as a Verb.—In its verbal use the infinitive is used as a representative of the indicative. Its time is contemporaneous, previous, or subsequent, with regard to the verb on which it depends, and to express these three ideas it has three tenses, the present, past, and the future.

Contemporaneous: *dīcit Caesarem venīrē, he says Caesar is coming.*

Previous: *dīcit Caesarem vēnisse, he says Caesar has come.*

Subsequent: *dīcit Caesarem ventūrum esse, he says Caesar will come.*

HISTORICAL INFINITIVE

133. The infinitive is sometimes used in historical narrative instead of the imperfect indicative. It then takes its subject in the nominative: *cotidiē Caesar Aeduōs frūmentum flāgitāre*, *Caesar daily demanded corn from the Aedui*.



CHAPTER XXIV

Preparations for Battle

134. Postquam id animum advertīt, cōpiās suās Caesar in proximum collem subdūcit, equitātumque hostium impetūs sustinendī causā mīsit. Ipse interim in colle mediō triplicem aciem īstrūxit legiōnum quattuor veterānārum atque in summō iugō duās legiōnēs, quās in Galliā citeriōre proximē cōnscrīpserat, et omnia auxilia conlocāri, ac tōtum montem hominibus complērī et intereā sarcinās in ūnum locum cōferrī iussit, quō parātiō tiōrēs ad omnia pericula subeunda essent. Helvētiī cum omnibus suīs carrīs secūtī impedimenta in ūnum locum contulērunt; ipsī cōfertissimā aciē, rēiectō nostrō equitātū, phalange factā, sub prīmam nostram aciē successērunt.

135. 3. *sustinendī*: genitive of the gerundive with **causā** agreeing with **impetūs**, *for the purpose of sustaining the attack*.

4. *in colle mediō*: *half way up the hill*.

6. **citeriore**: *nearer*, an irregular adjective with no positive in use.

7. **auxilia**: light armed troops furnished by the allies of the Romans.

9. **sarcinās**: personal baggage carried by each soldier consisting of rations, cooking utensils, etc.

13. **phalange factā**: not the celebrated Greek phalanx used so successfully by Alexander the Great, but somewhat similar in arrangement.



ROMAN SOLDIER ARMED FOR BATTLE

THE GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

H. 621-631 (541-544). LM. 987-1003. M. 287-300. A. 294-301.
G. 425-433. B. 338, 339.

136. The Gerund is a form of the verb that admits noun constructions. It is used as a noun in the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative cases, its nominative and accusative, when not governed by a preposition, being supplied

by the infinitive : pācem petendī causā vēnērunt, *they came for the purpose of seeking peace*. Here petendī is the limiting genitive after causā and takes pācem as its direct object. The gerund governs the same case as its verb: Caesarī parendī causā vēnērunt, *they came to obey Caesar*.

THE GERUNDIVE

137. The future passive participle in -dus, commonly called the Gerundive, is generally used when the gerund would have an object in the accusative. This form of the verb agrees with its noun like an adjective, in gender, number, and case: ad pācem petendam vēnērunt, *they came to seek peace*.

I. The following examples illustrate further the two constructions :—

GERUND CONSTRUCTION	GERUNDIVE CONSTRUCTION
Cupidus urbem videndī, <i>desirous of seeing the city.</i>	Cupidus urbis videndae, <i>desirous of seeing the city.</i>

138. The gerundive is frequently used in an impersonal sense, especially with verbs that take their object in the dative or ablative: lēgibus pārendum est, *the laws must be obeyed*.

139. With **mei**, **tul**, **sui**, **nostri**, and **vestri**, the gerundive is used without reference to gender or number: nostri servandī causā vēnimus, *we came for the purpose of saving ourselves*.

To indicate the office of each more clearly the gerund may be called the Noun-verb, and the gerundive the Adjective-verb.

CHAPTER XXV

The Battle Begins

140. Caesar cohortatus suos proelium commisit. Milites, in loco superiore pilis missis, facile hostium phalangem perfrēgerunt. Eā disiectā, gladiis dēstrictis in eos impetum fecerunt. Gallis magnō ad pugnam erat impedimentum quod pluribus eorum scutis unō ictū pilorum transfixis satis commodē pugnare non poterant, multī ut praeoptarent scutum manū emittere et nudō corpore pugnare. Tandem vulneribus dēfessi et pedem referre et, quod mōns suberat circiter mille passuum, eō sē recipere coepērunt. Captō monte et succēdentibus nostris, Bōii et Tulingi, qui hominum milibus circiter quīndecim agmen hostium claudēbant et novissimis praesidiō erant, ex itinere nostrōs latere apertō aggressi circumvenire, et id cōspicatī Helvētiī, qui in montem sēsē recēperant, rursus instāre et proelium redintegrare coepērunt. Rōmānī conversa signa bipartitō intulērunt, prima et secunda acies, ut victis ac submōtis resisteret, tertia, ut venientēs exciperet.

141. 3. **perfrēgerunt**: *broke through*, from **perfringō**.

5. **impedimentum**: (*for*) a hindrance, dative of purpose or end. With this dative generally occurs another dative of the person or thing concerned (here **Gallis**).

7. **multi ut**: **ut** usually stands first, but **multi** precedes here for the sake of emphasis.

11. **passuum**: partitive genitive with **mille**, which is used here as a noun.

14. **novissimis praesidiō**: compare **impedimentō** and **Gallis** above.

15. **circumvenire**: depends on **coepērunt** below.

18. **signa**: *standards*, of many kinds, frequently the eagle; used with **conversa** to mean *face about*, as the standards were used to direct the movements of the army.



THE SUPINE—METHODS OF EXPRESSING PURPOSE

H. 632, 633 (545-547). LM. 1004-1008. M. 301, 302. A. 302, 303.
G. 434-436. B. 340.

142. The Supine is a verbal noun having two forms: the accusative, or former supine, in **-um**; the ablative, or latter supine, in **-ū**.

1. The supine in **-um** is used with verbs of motion to express purpose: *pācem petītum convēnērunt*, *they came to ask for peace*. This supine may govern nouns like any other form of the verb: *servitum mātribus ībō?* *shall I go to serve the mothers?*

2. The supine in *-ū* is used generally with adjectives as an ablative of specification: *difficile dictū est*, *it is difficult to say* (with respect to the saying).

PURPOSE

H. 568; 594, II, 2; 622; 626, 5; 633; 634, (497-499; 542; 544; 546).
LM. 835; 891-901; 908; 995; 998; 1005. M. 282, 3; 283; 289, 3; 291;
297; 301; 328; 336. A. 318. G. 544, III. B. 282; 339, 6; 340, 1.

143. Note that we have had several methods of expressing purpose, but that the English use of the infinitive here is practically unknown in the best prose Latin. The sentence, *they sent to beg for peace*, may be rendered as follows:

1. By a final clause with **ut**: *mīsērunt ut pācem rogārent*.
2. By a final clause with a relative: *mīsērunt quī pācem rogārent*.
3. By the gerund with **ad**: *mīsērunt ad pācem rogandum*.
4. By the gerundive with **ad**: *mīsērunt ad pācem rogandam*.
5. By the gerundive with **causā**: *mīsērunt pācis rogandae causā*.
6. By the gerund with **causā**: *mīsērunt pācem rogandī causā*.
7. By the supine in *-um*: *mīsērunt pācem rogātūm*.
8. In later Latin the future participle may also be used: *pācem rogātūrī mīsērunt*.



CHAPTER XXVI

The Romans gain a Hard-fought Battle

144. *Ita ancipitī proeliō diū atque āriter pūgnātum est. Diūtius cum nostrōrum impetūs sustinēre nōn possent, alterī sē, ut cooperant, in montem*

recēpērunt, alterī ad impedīmenta et carrōs suōs
 5 sē contulērunt. Ad multam noctem etiam ad
 impedīmenta pūgnātum est. Diū cum esset pū-
 gnātum, impedīmentīs castrīsque hostium nostrī
 potītī sunt. Ibi Orgetorīgis filia atque ūnus ē
 filiīs captus est. Ex eō proeliō circiter mīlia
 10 hominum centum et trīgintā superfuērunt eāque
 tōtā nocte continenter iērunt; nūllam partem
 noctis itinere intermissō in fīnēs Lingonum diē
 quārtō pervēnērunt. Caesar ad Lingonās litterās
 nūntiōsque mīsit nē eōs frūmentō nēve aliā rē
 15 iuvārent; quī sī iūvissent, sē eōdem locō quō
 Helvētiōs habitūrum. Ipse trīduō intermissō
 cum omnibus cōpiīs eōs sequī coepit.

145. 1. **ancipiti**: *on two sides, twofold*, some of the soldiers facing the enemy in front; others, those in the rear.

2. **pūgnātum est**: impersonal use; translate, *they fought*.

3. **alterī . . . alterī**: *some . . . others*.

5. **multam noctem**: *late at night*.

7. **impedimentis castrīsque**, ablative with **potītī sunt** (32, 4).

8. **ūnus ē filiīs**: instead of partitive genitive, *one of his sons*.

13. **Lingonās**, a Greek ending of the accusative for **Lingonēs**.

15. **iūvissent** represents the future perfect in direct discourse; hence the pluperfect here in indirect discourse after a secondary tense.

16. **se . . . habitūrum** (esse): *he would consider*.

THE TWO PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS

ACTIVE

146. The active periphrastic conjugation is formed by combining the future active participle of verbs with the tenses of the auxiliary verb **sum**. It signifies action which is about to occur.

INDICATIVE

Pres.	amātūrus, -a, -um sum,	<i>I am about to love</i>
Imp.	amātūrus, -a, -um eram,	<i>I was about to love</i>
Fut.	amātūrus, -a, -um erō,	<i>I shall be about to love</i>
Perf.	amātūrus, -a, -um fuī,	<i>I have been about to love</i>
Plup.	amātūrus, -a, -um fueram,	<i>I had been about to love</i>
Fut. Perf.	amātūrus, -a, -um fuerō,	<i>I shall have been about to love</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE

Pres.	amātūrus, -a, -um sim,	<i>I may be about to love</i>
Imp.	amātūrus, -a, -um essem,	<i>I might be about to love</i>
Perf.	amātūrus, -a, -um fuerim,	<i>I may have been about to love</i>
Plup.	amātūrus, -a, -um fuisse,	<i>I might have been about to love</i>

INFINITIVE

Pres.	amātūrus, -a, -um esse	<i>to be about to love</i>
Perf.	amātūrus, -a, -um fuisse	<i>to have been about to love</i>

PASSIVE

147. The passive periphrastic conjugation is formed by the gerundive of the verb with the tenses of **sum**, and expresses necessity or obligation.

INDICATIVE

Pres.	amandus, -a, -um sum,	<i>I am to be loved</i>
Imp.	amandus, -a, -um eram,	<i>I was to be loved</i>
Fut.	amandus, -a, -um erō,	<i>I shall have to be loved</i>
Perf.	amandus, -a, -um fuī,	<i>I have had to be loved</i>
Plup.	amandus, -a, -um fueram,	<i>I had to be loved</i>

Fut. Perf. **amandus, -a, -um** fuerō *I shall have deserved to be loved*

SUBJUNCTIVE

Pres. **amandus, -a, -um** sim, *I may deserve to be loved*
 Imp. **amandus, -a, -um** essem, *I might deserve to be loved*
 Perf. **amandus, -a, -um** fuerim, *I may have deserved to be loved*
 Plup. **amandus, -a, -um** fuisse, *I might have deserved to be loved*

INFINITIVE

Pres. **amandus, -a, -um** esse, *to have to be loved*
 Perf. **amandus, -a, -um** fuisse, *to have had to be loved*



CHAPTER XXVII

The Surrender of the Helvetii and the Attempt of Some to Escape

148. Helvētiī, omnium rērum inopiā adductī, lēgātōs dē dēditiōne ad eum mīsērunt. Quī cum in itinere convēnissent sēque ad pedēs prōiēcissent suppliciterque locūti flentēs pācem petīsent atque eōs in eō locō quō tum essent suum adventum exspectāre iussisset, pāruērunt. Eō postquam Caesar pervēnit, obsidēs, arma, servōs quī ad eōs perfūgissent poposcit. Dum ea conqūruntur et cōnfēruntur, nocte intermissā, circiter 10 hominum mīlia sex ēius pāgī quī Verbigenus appellātur, sīve timōre perterritī, nē armīs trāditīs suppliciō adficerentur, sīve spē salūtis inductī, quod in tantā multitudine dēditiōrum suam fugam aut occultāri aut omnīnō ignōrārī posse 15 exīstīmārent, prīmā nocte ē castrīs Helvētiōrum ēgressī ad Rhēnum fīnēsque Germānōrum contendērunt.

149. 2. **qui cum** : *when they, observe the position of the relative.*

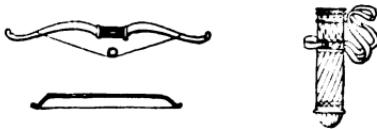
3. **eum . . . convēnissent** : *met him*, here this verb is transitive ; **cum** temporal describing circumstances.

5. **essent** is subjunctive because it depends on another subjunctive.

8. **qui . . . perfūgissent** : *who had fled*, relative clause of characteristic.

8. **ea** : referring to **obsidēs, servōs, and arma**. Commonly the pronoun would be masculine. The idea of Caesar may have been that the possession of the weapons was the most important point.

15. **primā nocte** : *during the early part of the night.*



BOWS AND QUIVER

ADVERBS

150. The adverb expresses circumstance and is used to qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs : **āriter pūg-nātum est**, *there was fierce fighting*. Adverbs are most frequently formed from adjectives and are classified as follows : —

1. Of manner : **āriter**, *fiercely*.
2. Of degree : **mediocriter**, *moderately*.
3. Of time : **prīmō**, *at first*.
4. Of place : **dextrā**, *on the right*.
5. Numerals : **bis**, *twice*.
6. Interrogative and negative particles : **num**, *whether* ; **nōn**, *not*.

FORMATION

151. 1. Adverbs derived from adjectives of the first and second declension, change -i of the genitive singular to -e: *altus, deep*; *altē, deeply*.

2. Those derived from adjectives of the third declension, change -is of the genitive singular to -ter or -er: *prudēns, prudenter*; *ācris, ācriter*.

3. Many other adverbs are formed from the oblique cases, generally the accusative and ablative, of nouns and pronouns: *vulgō, among the people*, from *vulcus, multitude*; *hāc, in this way*, from *hīc, this*.

COMPARISON

152. 1. The adverbs derived from adjectives are generally compared. The neuter accusative singular of the comparative of the adjective forms the comparative degree of the adverb: *altius, more deeply*; *pulchrius, more beautifully*.

2. The superlative is formed by changing final -i in the genitive, singular, superlative of the adjective to -ē: *altissimē, most deeply*; *pulcherrimē, most beautifully*.

ADVERBS IRREGULAR IN FORM AND COMPARISON

153. When the adjective is irregular the adverb is also irregular, and like irregular adjectives, irregular adverbs occur frequently in Caesar.

ADJECTIVES

POS.	COMP.	SUP.
<i>bonus</i>	<i>melior</i>	<i>optimus</i>
<i>māgnus</i>	<i>māior</i>	<i>māximus</i>
<i>malus</i>	<i>pēior</i>	<i>pessimus</i>
<i>multus</i>	<i>plūs</i>	<i>plūrimus</i>
<i>parvus</i>	<i>minor</i>	<i>minimus</i>

ADVERBS

POS.	COMP.	SUP.
<i>bene</i>	<i>melius</i>	<i>optimē</i>
<i>māgnopere</i>	<i>magis</i>	<i>māximē</i>
<i>male</i>	<i>pēius</i>	<i>pessimē</i>
<i>multum</i>	<i>plūs</i>	<i>plūrimum</i>
<i>parum</i>	<i>minus</i>	<i>minimē</i>

CHAPTER XXVIII

The Helvetii are compelled to return Home

154. Quod ubi Caesar resciit, quōrum per finēs ierant, hīs utī conquīrerent et reducerent, sī sibi pūrgātī esse vellent, imperāvit; reductōs in hostium numerō habuit; reliquōs omnēs, obsidibus, 5 armīs, perfugīs trāditīs, in dēditiōnem accēpit. Helvētiōs, Tulingōs, Latōbrīgōs in finēs suōs, unde erant profectī, revertī iussit, et quod, omnibus frūctibus āmissīs, domī nihil erat quō famen tole-rārent, Allobrogibus imperāvit ut iīs frūmentī 10 cōpiam facerent; ipsōs oppida vīcōsque quōs incenderant restituere iussit. Id eā māximē ratiōne fēcit, quod nōluit eum locum unde Helvētiī discesserant vacāre, nē propter bonitātem agrōrum Germānī, quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, 15 ē suīs finibus in Helvētiōrum finēs trānsīrent et fīnitimē Galliae prōvinciae Allobrogibusque essent.

155. 1. resciit: inseparable particle **re** and **scīscō** (from **scīō**).

quōrum: refers to **hīs** as its antecedent.

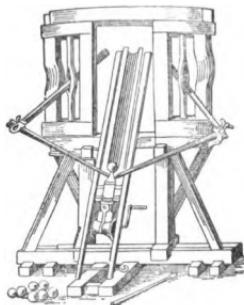
2. **sibi pūrgātī**: *blameless in his sight*; **pūrgātī** is used adjectively.

3. **reductōs**: *those who had been brought back*.

in hostium numerō: *as enemies*, that is, they were killed or sold as slaves.

8. *domi*: *at home*, locative.

quō . . . tolerārent: a characterizing (result) clause.



BALLISTA (A Military Engine)

PREPOSITIONS

H. 312, 313 (432-437). LM. 659-668. M. 258. A. 152. G. 412-418. B. 141-144.

156. Prepositions are particles used to express ideas of place. They govern two cases: (1) the accusative, the *whither* case: (2) the ablative, the *whence* or *where* case. Being derived from adverbs, many of them, like *post*, *afterwards*, and *ante*, *before*, retain their adverbial meaning.

PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE

157. The following prepositions, thirty in number, are used with the accusative: —

ad, *to, towards*
adversum, *against*
adversus, *against*
ante, *before*
apud, *near*
circā, *around*
circum, *around*
circiter, *about*

cis, *on this side*
citrā, *on this side*
contrā, *opposite*
ergā, *towards*
extrā, *outside*
īfrā, *beneath*
inter, *among*
intrā, *inside*

iūxtā, *near*
 ob, *on account of*
 penes, *in power of*
 per, *through*
 pōne, *behind*
 post, *after*
 praeter, *beyond*

prope, *near*
 propter, *on account of*
 secundum, *following*
 suprā, *above*
 trāns, *across*
 ultrā, *beyond*
 versus, *towards*

PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ABLATIVE

158. The following prepositions, nine in number, are used with the ablative:—

ā, ab, *abs, by, from*
 cōram, *in the presence of*
 cum, *with*
 dē, *from*
 ē, ex, *out of, from*

prae, *before*
 prō, *for*
 sine, *without*
 tenus, *as far as*

PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE AND ABLATIVE

159. The following four prepositions are used with both accusative and ablative:—

in, *in, into*
 sub, *under*

super, *over*
 subter, *beneath*

INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS

160. There are certain particles which do not appear except in the composition of verbs, and yet have the force of prepositions. They are:—

ambi or amb, *around, as in ambire, to go around*
 dis, *apart, as in distinēre, to hold apart*
 por, *forth, as in portendēre, to hold forth*
 red or re, *again, as in reficere, to make again*
 sed or sē, *apart, as in sēcēdere, to go apart*

161. Position. — Generally the preposition stands before the noun it governs: ad Rōmam, *toward Rome*. Cum generally follows the pronouns as an enclitic: nōbiscum, *with us*.

CHAPTER XXIX

The Number of the Hostile Forces

162. In castris Helvētiōrum tabulae repertae sunt litteris Graecis cōflectae et ad Caesarem relātae, quibus in tabulīs nōminātim ratiō cōflecta erat quī numerus domō exīsset eōrum quī arma ferre possent, et item sēparātim puerī, senēs mulierēsque. Quārum omnium rērum summa erat capitum Helvētiōrum mīlia ducenta sexāgintā tria, Tulingōrum mīlia trīgintā sex, Latobrīgōrum quatuordecim, Rauricōrum vīgintī tria, Bōiōrum trīgintā duo; ex hīs quī arma ferre possent, ad mīlia nōnāgintā duo. Summa omnium fuērunt ad mīlia trecenta sēxāgintā octō. Eōrum quī domum rediērunt cēnsū habitō, ut Caesar imperāverat, repertus est numerus mīlium centum et decem.

163. 1. *tabulae*: small tablets covered with wax on which they wrote with a pointed steel instrument called a *stylus*, from which our word *style*.

3. *quibus in tabulīs*: *on these tablets*, observe the relative and its so-called antecedent, *tabulīs*.

4. *qui . . . exīsset*: *who had gone out*, indirect question.

5. *mulierēsque*: the connective *que* and not *et*, since all were non-combatants; *were numbered* is understood.

10. *qui . . . possent*: characterizing clause, as is the case with *qui . . . possent* in line 5.

11. *fuērunt*: plural because the idea of the subject is really plural.

CONJUNCTIONS

H. 314-316 (309-311). LM. 755-774. M. 464-470. A. 154-156.
G. 472-502. B. 341-346.

164. Conjunctions are particles that connect single words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. They are divided into two classes: (1) coördinate and (2) subordinate.

165. Coördinate conjunctions are:—

1. Copulative, denoting union: *et, and.*
2. Disjunctive, denoting separation: *vel, either.*
3. Adversative, denoting opposition: *sed, but.*
4. Illative, denoting inference: *ergo, therefore.*
5. Causal, denoting cause: *nam, for.*

Some of these are used as correlatives: *et . . . et, both . . . and; aut . . . aut, either . . . or.*

166. Subordinate conjunctions are:—

1. Final, denoting purpose: *nē, lest.*
2. Consecutive, denoting result: *ut nōn, so that not.*
3. Conditional, denoting condition: *sī, if.*
4. Concessive, denoting concession: *quamquam, although.*
5. Causal, denoting cause: *quod, because.*
6. Temporal, denoting time: *cum, when.*

167. 1. Clauses connected by coördinate conjunctions form compound sentences (paratactic arrangement; 60, 1).

2. Clauses connected by subordinate conjunctions form complex sentences (hypotactic arrangement; 60, 2).

168. The copulatives *et, que, and atque* (= *ac*, but the latter is not used before vowels), all mean *and*; (1) *but* *et* simply connects without reference to the meaning; (2) *que* connects closely words of the same kind; (3) while *atque*, as shown by its derivation (*ad* and *que*), adds something

more important; (4) except after words of comparison, when it means *as*.

1. *Helvētiī et Allobrogēs, the Helvetii and the Allobroges.*
2. *Litterās nūntiōsque, letters and messengers.*
3. *Victīs ac submōtīs, conquered and besides put to flight.*
4. *Parī condicōne atque ipsī erant, in the same condition as they were.*



CHAPTER XXX

Congratulations of the Gallic Chiefs

169. Bellō Helvētiōrum cōfēctō, tōtīus ferē Galliae lēgātī, pīncipēs cīvitātum, ad Caesarem grātulātum convēnērunt. Intellegere sēsē, tamēsī prō veteribus Helvētiōrum iniūriīs populī 5 Rōmānī ab hīs poenās bellō repētīsset, tamen eam rem nōn minus ex ūsū terrae Galliae quam populī Rōmānī accidisse, proptereā quod eō cōnsiliō, flōrentissimīs rēbus, domōs suās Helvētiī relīquissent, utī tōtī Galliae bellum īferrent 10 imperiōque potīrentur locumque domiciliō ex māgnā cōpiā dēligerent; quem ex omnī Galliā opportūnissimum ac frūctuōsissimum iūdicāssent, reliquāsque cīvitātēs stīpendiārīas habērent.

170. 3. grātulātum: *to congratulate*, supine expressing purpose.

intellegere sē: *they knew*, verb emphatic, hence stands before its subject. The rest of the chapter is in indirect discourse.

tametsi . . . repetisset: although he had sought, concessive clause.

4. **Helvētiōrum** : subjective genitive.

populi Rōmāni : *to the Roman people*, objective genitive.

6. **ex ūsū** : *to the advantage*.

9. **tōti Galliae** : *on all Gaul*, dative after compound verb.

10. **imperiō** : ablative of means after **potior**.

domiciliō : *for a home*, dative of purpose.

12. **iūdicāsſent** = **iūdicāvissent** : pluperfect in indirect discourse from the future perfect of the direct.



INTERJECTIONS—THE ORDER OF WORDS IN A LATIN SENTENCE

H. 317 (312). LM. 14. M. 155. A. 156. G. 201, 1. B. 145.

171. Interjections constitute the eighth and last of the parts of speech. They are particles that express emotion. They require little attention in studying the words of any writer, and less than usual in the colorless narrative of a historian like Caesar.

They express:—

1. Joy: *io! hurrah!*

2. Pain: *ēheu! alas!*

3. Surprise: *ō! O!*

4. A call to attract attention: *ecce! behold!*

WORD ORDER

H. 663-680 (559-573). LM. 1138-1165. M. 471. A. 343-346. G. 671-679.
B. 348-351.

172. 1. The regular order of words in a Latin sentence is for the subject to stand first followed by its modifiers, the predicate last, preceded by its modifiers: *Caesar cohortatus suos proelium commisit, having encouraged his men, Caesar began the fight.*

2. Appositives and limiting genitives usually follow the governing word: *Caesar consul, Caesar, the consul; filius regis, the son of the king.*

3. Demonstrative and interrogative pronouns generally precede, while possessives follow their noun: *ille rex, that king; in qua urbe, in what city; pater meus, my father.*

4. Adjectives either precede or follow according to emphasis; they generally precede when emphatic, as is the case with other modifiers: *omnes homines, all men.*

5. With a preposition, an adjective and its noun frequently have the order, adjective, preposition, noun: *magnō cum periculō, with great danger.*

6. Adverbs regularly precede the verb, adjective, or adverb that they modify: *longē nobilissimōs, by far the noblest.*

7. Prepositions precede the word they govern: *in Africam, in, into Africa.*

8. **Nē** and **quidem** enclose the word or words modified: *nē in occultō quidem, not even in secret.*

9. **Autem, enim, igitur**, and **vērō** regularly stand as the second, sometimes as the third word in the sentence. But to make a word emphatic it is frequently placed out of its order at the beginning or end of a sentence. In Latin as in English these are the two emphatic positions, for "by the former the attention is excited and at the latter it rests."

LATIN PROSE

BASED ON THE TEXT

CHAPTER I. THE NOMINATIVE

1. The Belgae, Aquitani, and Celtae inhabit Gaul.
2. The Belgae are brave soldiers.
3. The Helvetii are neighbors of the Belgae.
4. The rivers Rhine and Rhone hem in the Gauls.

CHAPTER II. THE GENITIVE

1. Caesar accuses Orgetorix of ambition.
2. His desire for royal power is great.
3. The territories of the Helvetii are limited.
4. The river Rhine bounds the territory on one side.
5. The state extends, in length, 240,000 paces.
6. And so the Helvetii are desirous of war.

CHAPTER III. THE DATIVE

1. Orgetorix has authority (translate *there is authority to Orgetorix*).
2. He persuades the chiefs of the Haedui.
3. He gives his daughter in marriage to a Haeduan.
4. This man was acceptable to the people, and was called Dumnorix.
5. The chiefs endeavored to be masters of all Gaul.

CHAPTER IV. THE ACCUSATIVE

1. They announce the conspiracy to the state.
2. The punishment for the crime is death by fire.
3. Orgetorix

collects his retainers and leads them to the trial. 4. By means of them he saves himself. 5. But the state will collect men from the fields. 6. Orgetorix dies and there are suspicions about the manner of his death.

CHAPTER V. THE VOCATIVE

1. After the death of Orgetorix the Helvetii attempt to emigrate. 2. For this reason they determine to burn their villages. 3. All their private houses are burned with these. 4. Carry your corn with you on the journey, Helvetii. 5. The neighboring states will do the same thing. 6. The Boii who dwelt beyond the Rhine will be friends and allies.

CHAPTER VI. THE ABLATIVE

1. They could emigrate by two routes. 2. It was difficult to go from home by way of the Sequani. 3. The other way through the Roman province was much easier. 4. They could cross the Rhone by means of a bridge. 5. The bridge extended from the Helvetii to Geneva. 6. Having burned their villages they assembled at Geneva on the 28th of March.

CHAPTER VII. ADJECTIVES

1. Caesar hastened to Gaul from Rome and came to Geneva. 2. He made as great journeys as he was able. 3. The Helvetii were informed (*facti sunt certiorēs*) about his coming. 4. Then the noblest men of the state came to Caesar. 5. They ask a journey through the province. 6. But they are unfriendly in spirit and have killed a Roman consul. 7. Therefore Caesar will not give a journey to the Helvetii.

CHAPTER VIII. PRONOUNS

1. With the soldiers that he had Caesar built a wall and a ditch. 2. The wall and ditch extended from Lake Geneva to Mount Jura. 3. The height of the wall which Caesar made was sixteen feet. 4. Having completed the fortification he will be able to repulse them. 5. Having formed rafts the Helvetii assembled. 6. But the fortifications and the weapons of the Roman soldiers repulsed them.

CHAPTER IX. THE INDICATIVE

1. There was one road through the defiles of the Sequani. 2. Dumnorix was sent as an ambassador concerning this route. 3. He had married the daughter of Orgetorix and was a friend to the Helvetii. 4. Moreover, he was a man of great influence among the Sequani. 5. Thus he obtained hostages from the Sequani. 6. Therefore the Helvetii crossed the territories of the Sequani without injury.

CHAPTER X. THE SUBJUNCTIVE—INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

1. The territories of the Santones are not far from the Roman province. 2. And thus warlike men may be neighbors to the Roman people. 3. For this reason let Caesar enroll five legions and hasten into Gaul. 4. On the road the Ceuatones endeavor to keep back his army. 5. Having repulsed them he leads his army across the Rhone.

CHAPTER XI. PARATAxis

1. The Helvetii led their forces through the territories of the Sequani and their soldiers devastated the lands of the Haedui. 2. These sent ambassadors to Caesar concerning

assistance. 3. They had always been good friends to the Roman people, and yet the cities of their friends and allies were stormed. 4. Therefore Caesar determined to send aid and to make war on the Helvetii.

CHAPTER XII. HYPOTAXIS—FINAL AND RESULT CLAUSES

1. The Helvetii were crossing the river Arar by boats. 2. This river flows with such smoothness that the eye cannot determine its course. 3. One part of the Helvetian forces had crossed the river. 4. Caesar determined to attack the other part so that he might cut them in pieces while they were not expecting him. 5. He did this at the third watch and killed a great part of them.

CHAPTER XIII. CHARACTERIZING CLAUSES

1. Then the Roman army crossed the Arar by a bridge which Caesar had made. 2. There were some of the Helvetii who were alarmed by his sudden arrival. 3. Hence they sent an embassy with Divico as chief. 4. Divico sought peace from Caesar. 5. He says: "The Helvetii were not able to bring aid to their army." 6. The Romans conquered more by stratagem than by valor.

CHAPTER XIV. CAUSAL CLAUSES

1. Caesar was not in doubt because he recollects these things. 2. Since they had worried his allies he was not able to forget the injury. 3. Moreover the gods, who (it is said) recollect these things, give prosperous circumstances sometimes. 4. The men suffer more severely because they have had a long freedom from punishment. 5. For this reason the Helvetii will have great sorrow on account

of these things. 6. Caesar did not grant peace because Divico would not give hostages.

CHAPTER XV. TEMPORAL CLAUSES

1. As soon as the Helvetii move their camp Caesar does the same. 2. He sent his cavalry to observe the army of the enemy. 3. While they were following the Helvetii a battle was fought. 4. The enemy was victorious because the Romans fought in an unfavorable situation. 5. And so they harassed Caesar's army from the rear for about fifteen days.

CHAPTER XVI. TEMPORAL CLAUSES WITH **CUM**

1. When Caesar undertook the war the Haedui promised corn. 2. But they put him off from day to day when he was following the Helvetii. 3. And so he summoned their chiefs, since he had a great number in camp. 4. He reproached them severely because they did not aid him. 5. He complained bitterly because he was induced by them in a great measure to undertake the war.

CHAPTER XVII. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

1. Liscus, a magistrate of the Haedui, tells Caesar about the matter. 2. Since they are dissuaded by seditious men, the multitude have not collected the grain. 3. If they do not, themselves, obtain the chief place in Gaul they cannot endure Roman rule. 4. If the Helvetii were to conquer the Romans, the liberty of the Haedui would not be taken away. 5. If he had said this before it would have been with great danger.

CHAPTER XVIII. CONCESSIVE CLAUSES

1. Although Caesar dismissed the others he retained Liscus.
2. Liscus speaks more freely because he was not unwilling to discuss these things.
3. Even if he is powerful, Dumnorix desires a revolution (new order of things).
4. He hates the Romans because Caesar has restored Diviciacus.
5. Although he commanded the cavalry he had begun the flight a few days previously.

CHAPTER XIX. SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES

1. That Dumnorix was accused by a magistrate of the Haedui was a certain fact.
2. Therefore, if he ordered the state to proceed against him, there was cause enough.
3. But he feared this that he would offend Diviciacus.
4. And so he showed his brother what had been said about Dumnorix.
5. But first he ordered the interpreters to be removed and Diviciacus summoned.

CHAPTER XX. INDIRECT DISCOURSE—PRINCIPAL CLAUSES

1. Diviciacus said he had known that these things were true.
2. Nevertheless he was not able to proceed against his brother.
3. And so he begged Caesar not to punish him too severely.
4. Caesar replied that he would pardon the injury done to the Roman people.
5. But he sets spies over Dumnorix to see if he is avoiding suspicion.

CHAPTER XXI. INDIRECT DISCOURSE—SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

1. Caesar learned that the enemy, who had encamped at the foot of the mountain, were 8000 paces from his army.
2. The spies say if the attack is made the victory will be

easy. 3. And so he ordered Labienus to ascend the mountain before daybreak. 4. Caesar determined to hasten after the enemy himself, when his lieutenant had gone.

CHAPTER XXII. PARTICIPLES

1. While Labienus was seizing the mountain, Considius hastened to Caesar. 2. Terrified by fear, Labienus thought the enemy were holding the mountain. 3. Caesar formed the line from those forces which he had collected. 4. Labienus, holding the mountain, was awaiting our men. 5. For this reason the battle was not fought on that day.

CHAPTER XXIII. THE INFINITIVE

1. It was necessary to measure out corn and for this reason Caesar hastened to Bibracte. 2. This was the richest town of the Haedui and was not more than 18,000 paces distant. 3. To go to Bibracte was to turn aside the march from the Helvetii. 4. The Helvetii determined to cut off the Romans from their supplies, thinking them frightened. 5. Therefore they changed their plans and began to attack the army from the rear.

CHAPTER XXIV. GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

1. Then Caesar, desirous of making an attack, arranged his forces. 2. He determined to send two legions to the top of the hill to receive the attack of the Helvetii. 3. Four veteran legions which he had enrolled he formed in line half way up the hill. 4. He ordered the auxiliaries to collect their baggage in one place, so that they might be more prepared to undergo all perils. 5. The Helvetii,

moreover, formed a phalanx and advanced close to our army.

CHAPTER XXV. SUPINE

1. Caesar assembled his men to make an attack on the enemy. 2. Their phalanx being broken, the Romans began to attack them with swords. 3. Their shields being pierced through, many Helvetii thought it best (**optimum factū**) to fight with unprotected bodies. 4. When our men came up the Boii and Tulingi began to surround them. 5. The Romans faced about and advanced against them in two divisions.

CHAPTER XXVI. PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS

1. A doubtful battle had to be fought by the Romans for a long time. 2. It seemed that they were about to fight during the whole night. 3. After they had fought late into the night, a son and daughter of Orgetorix were captured. 4. The Romans killed many of the enemy and took possession of their camp. 5. Letters were sent to the Lingones who were about to aid the Helvetii.

CHAPTER XXVII. ADVERBS

1. The Helvetii sent ambassadors to Caesar that they might humbly beg for peace. 2. Caesar, speaking in the name of the state (translate by **pūblicē**), said that they must remain where they were. 3. Then he demanded all the hostages that they had. 4. Some, greatly frightened or induced by fear of punishment, fled during the night. 5. Having fled secretly, they hoped their flight would escape notice.

CHAPTER XXVIII. PREPOSITIONS

1. When Caesar ascertained that they had gone through a neighboring state, he ordered them brought back.
2. These were treated as enemies, but the others he received in surrender. 3. Caesar ordered the Allobroges to furnish the Helvetii with grain, since they had nothing at home. 4. He also ordered the Helvetii to return home, since he was unwilling for the Germans to be neighbors to the Roman province. 5. He feared that the Germans would cross the Rhine on account of the excellence of the fields.

CHAPTER XXIX. CONJUNCTIONS

1. In the camp of the enemy Caesar found tablets and a computation of their soldiers. 2. They had even inscribed in Greek characters the number of boys and old men.
3. The sum total of men and women also was 368,000.
4. The number of the Boii who were received into the same condition of liberty as the Haedui was 32,000.
5. There were in all 110,000 who returned home after the battle.

CHAPTER XXX. ORDER OF WORDS

1. The Helvetii having been conquered, many states of Gaul sent ambassadors to congratulate Caesar. 2. These spoke as follows to Caesar. 3. This war has been to the advantage of Gaul, although the Roman people have exacted punishment from the Helvetii. 4. They had brought war on their neighbors and left their homes with that intention. 5. And so the remaining states of Gaul would not be the subjects of the Helvetii.

TYPE FORMS OF NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, PRO-NOUNS, AND VERBS

TYPICAL NOUNS

FIRST DECLENSION

a-Stems

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
Base	Endings	Base	Endings
mēns	a	mēns	ae
mēns	ae	mēns	ārum
mēns	ae	mēns	īs
mēns	am	mēns	ās
mēns	a	mēns	ae
mēns	ā	mēns	īs

SECOND DECLENSION

o-Stems

SINGULAR

Base: serv-	Base: agr-	Base: vir-	Base: bell-
serv us	ager	vir	bell um
serv ī	agr ī	vir ī	bell ī
serv ū	agr ū	vir ū	bell ū
serv um	agr um	vir um	bell um
serv e	ager	vir	bell um
serv ū	agr ū	vir ū	bell ū

PLURAL

serv ī	agr ī	vir ī	bell a
serv ūrum	agr ūrum	vir ūrum	bell ūrum
serv īs	agr īs	vir īs	bell īs
serv ūs	agr ūs	vir ūs	bell a
serv ī	agr ī	vir ī	bell a
serv īs	agr īs	vir īs	bell īs

THIRD DECLENSION

CONSONANT STEMS

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	SINGULAR
Base: cōsul-	Base: corpor-	
cōnsul	corpus	host is
cōnsul is	corpor is	host is
cōnsul ī	corpor ī	host ī
cōnsul em	corpus	host em
cōnsul	corpus	host is
cōnsul e	corpor e	host e
PLURAL		
cōnsul ēs	corpor a	host ēs
cōnsul um	corpor um	host ium
cōnsul ibus	corpor ibus	host ibus
cōnsul ēs	corpor a	host ēs
cōnsul ēs	corpor a	host ēs
cōnsul ibus	corpor ibus	host ibus

VOWEL STEMS

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
Base: host-	Base: mar-
host is	mar e
host is	mar is
host ī	mar ī
host em	mar e
host is	mar e
host e	mar ī
host ēs	
host ium	mar ium
host ibus	mar ibus
host ēs	mar ia
host ēs	mar ia
host ibus	mar ibus

FOURTH DECLENSION

<i>Masculine</i>	u-Stems
SINGULAR	PLURAL
Base: frūct-	
frūct us	frūct ūs
frūct ūs	frūct uum
frūct ūl	frūct ibus
frūct um	frūct ūs
frūct us	frūct ūs
frūct ū	frūct ibus

<i>Neuter</i>		
SINGULAR	Base: corn-	
corn ū	corn ua	
corn ūs	corn uum	
corn ū	corn ibus	
corn ū	corn ua	
corn ū	corn ua	
corn ū	corn ibus	

FIFTH DECLENSION

e-Stems		
SINGULAR	Base: di-	
di ēs	di ēs	
di ēl	di ērum	
di ēl	di ēbus	
di em	di ēs	
di ēs	di ēs	
di ē	di ēbus	

TYPICAL ADJECTIVES

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION

1. a- and o-Stems

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
bon <i>us</i>	bon <i>a</i>	bon <i>um</i>	bon <i>i</i>	bon <i>ae</i>	bon <i>a</i>
bon <i>i</i>	bon <i>ae</i>	bon <i>i</i>	bon <i>ōrum</i>	bon <i>ārum</i>	bon <i>ōrum</i>
bon <i>ō</i>	bon <i>ae</i>	bon <i>ō</i>	bon <i>is</i>	bon <i>is</i>	bon <i>is</i>
bon <i>um</i>	bon <i>am</i>	bon <i>um</i>	bon <i>ōs</i>	bon <i>ās</i>	bon <i>a</i>
bon <i>e</i>	bon <i>a</i>	bon <i>um</i>	bon <i>i</i>	bon <i>ae</i>	bon <i>a</i>
bon <i>ō</i>	bon <i>ā</i>	bon <i>ō</i>	bon <i>is</i>	bon <i>is</i>	bon <i>is</i>

THIRD DECLENSION

2. i-Stems

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>M. & F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. & F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
lev <i>is</i>	lev <i>e</i>	lev <i>ēs</i>	lev <i>ia</i>
lev <i>is</i>	lev <i>is</i>	lev <i>ium</i>	lev <i>ium</i>
lev <i>i</i>	lev <i>i</i>	lev <i>ibus</i>	lev <i>ibus</i>
lev <i>em</i>	lev <i>e</i>	lev <i>ēs</i> (<i>is</i>)	lev <i>ia</i>
lev <i>is</i>	lev <i>e</i>	lev <i>ēs</i>	lev <i>ia</i>
lev <i>i</i>	lev <i>i</i>	lev <i>ibus</i>	lev <i>ibus</i>

3. CONSONANT STEMS

Base: *prūdent-*

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>M. & F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. & F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
prūdēns	prūdēns	prūdent <i>ēs</i>	prūdent <i>ia</i>
prūdent <i>is</i>	prūdent <i>is</i>	prūdent <i>ium</i>	prūdent <i>ium</i>
prūdent <i>i</i>	prūdent <i>i</i>	prūdent <i>ibus</i>	prūdent <i>ibus</i>
prūdent <i>em</i>	prūdēns	prūdent <i>ēs</i>	prūdent <i>ia</i>
prūdēns	prūdēns	prūdent <i>ēs</i>	prūdent <i>ia</i>
prūdent <i>e</i> (<i>i</i>)	prūdent <i>e</i> (<i>i</i>)	prūdent <i>ibus</i>	prūdent <i>ibus</i>

4. COMPARATIVES

Base: *fortior-*

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>M. & F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. & F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
fortior	fortius	fortiōr ēs	fortiōr a
fortiōr is	fortiōr is	fortiōr um	fortiōr um
fortiōr ī	fortiōr ī	fortiōr ibus	fortiōr ibus
fortiōr em	fortius	fortiōr ēs	fortiōr a
fortior	fortius	fortiōr ēs	fortiōr a
fortiōr e (ī)	fortiōr e (ī)	fortiōr ibus	fortiōr ibus

5. IRREGULAR

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Nom. ūllus	ūlla	ūllum	ūlli	ūllae	ūlla
Gen. ūllius	ūllius	ūllius	ūllōrum	ūllārum	ūllōrum
Dat. ūlli	ūlli	ūlli	ūllis	ūllis	ūllis
Acc. ūllum	ūllam	ūllum	ūllōs	ūllās	ūlla
Abl. ūllō	ūllā	ūllō	ūllis	ūllis	ūllis

PRONOUNS

I. PERSONAL

SINGULAR

FIRST PERSON		SECOND PERSON		THIRD PERSON	
Nom. ego, I		tū, thou	is, he	ea, she	id, it
Gen. meī		tuī	ēius	ēius	ēius
Dat. mihi		tibi	eī	eī	eī
Acc. mē		tē	eum	eam	id
Voc. —		tū	—	—	—
Abl. mē		tē	eō	eā	eō

Is is also used as a demonstrative.

PLURAL

Nom.	nōs	vōs	eī, iī	eae	ea
Gen.	{ nostrum nostrī	{ vestrūm vestrī	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
Dat.	nōbīs	vōbīs	eīs	eīs	eīs (iīs)
Acc.	nōs	vōs	eōs	eās	ea
Voc.	—	vōs	—	—	—
Abl.	nōbīs	vōbīs	eīs	eīs	eīs (iīs)

2. REFLEXIVE

	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON
Gen.	<i>meī, of myself</i>	<i>tui, of thyself</i>	<i>sui, of himself, etc.</i>
Dat.	<i>mihi</i>	<i>tibi</i>	<i>sibi</i>
Acc.	<i>mē</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>sē, sēsē</i>
Voc.	—	—	—
Abl.	<i>mē</i>	<i>tē</i>	<i>sē, sēsē</i>

3. POSSESSIVE

	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON
SING.	<i>meus, a, um, my</i>	<i>tuus, a, um, thy</i>	<i>suus, a, um, his, her, etc.</i>
PLU.	{ <i>noster, nostra,</i> <i>nostrum, our</i> }	<i>vester, vestra, vestrum, your</i>	

These are declined and used as adjectives of the first and second declension.

4. DEMONSTRATIVE

SINGULAR

	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON
N.	<i>hic</i> <i>haec</i> <i>hōc</i>	<i>iste</i> <i>ista</i> <i>istud</i>	<i>ille</i> <i>illa</i> <i>illud</i>
G.	<i>hūius</i> <i>hūius</i> <i>hūius</i>	<i>istūius</i> <i>istūius</i> <i>istūius</i>	<i>illūius</i> <i>illūius</i> <i>illūius</i>
D.	<i>huic</i> <i>huic</i> <i>huic</i>	<i>istī</i> <i>istī</i> <i>istī</i>	<i>illi</i> <i>illi</i> <i>illi</i>
A.	<i>hunc</i> <i>hanc</i> <i>hōc</i>	<i>istūm</i> <i>istām</i> <i>istud</i>	<i>illum</i> <i>illām</i> <i>illud</i>
A.	<i>hōc</i> <i>hāc</i> <i>hōc</i>	<i>istō</i> <i>istā</i> <i>istō</i>	<i>illō</i> <i>illā</i> <i>illō</i>

PLURAL

	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON
N.	<i>hī</i> <i>hae</i> <i>haec</i>	<i>istī</i> <i>istae</i> <i>ista</i>	<i>illi</i> <i>illae</i> <i>illa</i>
G.	<i>hōrum</i> <i>hārum</i> <i>hōrum</i>	<i>istōrum</i> <i>istārum</i> <i>istōrum</i>	<i>illōrum</i> <i>illārum</i> <i>illōrum</i>
D.	<i>hīs</i> <i>hīs</i> <i>hīs</i>	<i>istīs</i> <i>istīs</i> <i>istīs</i>	<i>illis</i> <i>illis</i> <i>illis</i>
A.	<i>hōs</i> <i>hās</i> <i>haec</i>	<i>istōs</i> <i>istās</i> <i>ista</i>	<i>illōs</i> <i>illās</i> <i>illa</i>
A.	<i>hīs</i> <i>hīs</i> <i>hīs</i>	<i>istīs</i> <i>istīs</i> <i>istīs</i>	<i>illis</i> <i>illis</i> <i>illis</i>

Hic means *this* (by me); *iste* means *that* (by you); *ille* means *that* (by him).

Is, he, and idem, the same, are also demonstratives.

5. RELATIVE

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
Nom.	qui	quae	quod	qui	quae	quae
Gen.	cūius	cūius	cūius	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat.	cūi	cūi	cūi	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
Abl.	quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

6. INTERROGATIVE

There are three Interrogative pronouns, (a) *quis*, *quae*, *quid*; (b) *qui*, *quae*, *quod*, *who*, *which*, *what*, used respectively as noun and adjective, and (c) *uter*, *utra*, *utrum*, *which* (of two), used both as noun and adjective. The first two are declined like *qui*, *quae*, *quod*, and the last, as an adjective of the first and second declension.

7. INDEFINITE

These are *quis* and *qui* generally in compounds, as, *quidam*, *quaedam*, *quiddam*, *a certain one*. They are declined like *quis* and *qui*.

8. INTENSIVE

Ipse : *myself*, *himself*, etc.

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
Nom.	ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsa
Gen.	ipsiūs	ipsiūs	ipsiūs	ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum
Dat.	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
Acc.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsās	ipsa
Abl.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

VERBS

First Conjugation. — MODEL: **amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus**

ACTIVE VOICE

Stems: **amā-, amāv-, amāt-**

PRESENT SYSTEM

PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem: **amā-**

Stem: **amāv-**

INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -eri-

SING.	amō amā s ama t	ame m amē s ame t	amāvī amāv istī amāv it	amāv-eri m amāv-eri s amāv-eri t
PLU.	amā mus amā tis ama nt	amē mus amē tis ame nt	amāv imus amāv istis amāv ērunt (ēre)	amāv-eri mus amāv-eri tis amāv-eri nt

IMPERFECT

PLUPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -ba- TENSE SIGN -re-

TENSE SIGN -era-

TENSE SIGN -isse-

SING.	amā-ba m amā-bā s amā-ba t	amā-re m amā-rē s amā-re t	amāv-era m amāv-erā s amāv-era t	amāv-issem amāv-issē s amāv-issē t
PLU.	amā-bā mus amā-bā tis amā-ba nt	amā-rē mus amā-rē tis amā-re nt	amāv-erā mus amāv-erā tis amāv-era nt	amāv-issē mus amāv-issē tis amāv-issem

FUTURE

FUTURE PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -bi-, -bu-

TENSE SIGN -eri-

SING.	amā bō amā-bi s amā-bi t
PLU.	amā-bi mus amā-bi tis amā-bunt

amāv-eri mus
amāv-eri tis
amāv-eri nt

PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: **amā-**

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT FUTURE

SING.	1. —	—
	2. amā	amā tō
	3. —	amā tō

PLU.	1. —	—
	2. amā te	amā tōte
	3. —	ama ntō

PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem: **amāv-**

SUPINE SYSTEM

Stem: **amāt-**

INFINITIVE

PRESENT

amā re

PERFECT

amāv isse

FUTURE

amāt ūrum esse

PARTICIPLES

PRESENT

amā ns

FUTURE

amāt ūrus, a, um

GERUND

SUPINE

Gen. amā ndī

Dat. amā ndō

Acc. amā ndum

amāt um

Abl. amā ndō

amāt ū

PASSIVE VOICE

Two stems used: **amā-**, **amāt-**

PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: **amā-**

SUPINE SYSTEM

Stem: **amāt-**

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

PERFECT

SING.	amor	amer	amāt us sum	amāt us sim
	amā ris	amē ris	amāt us es	amāt us sis
	amā tur	amē tur	amāt us est	amāt us sit
PLU.	amā mur	amē mur	amāt ī sumus	amāt ī simus
	amā minī	amē minī	amāt ī estis	amāt ī sitis
	ama ntur	ame ntur	amāt ī sunt	amāt ī sint

Second Conjugation. — MODEL: moneō, -ēre, -ui, -itus

ACTIVE VOICE

Stems: monē-, monu-, monit-

PRESENT SYSTEM

PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem: monē-

Stem: monu-

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -eri-

SING.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{moneō} \\ \text{monē s} \\ \text{mone t} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mone-a m} \\ \text{mone-ā s} \\ \text{mone-a t} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{monu ī} \\ \text{monu istī} \\ \text{monu it} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{monu-eri m} \\ \text{monu-eri s} \\ \text{monu-eri t} \end{array} \right.$
PLU.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{monē mus} \\ \text{monē tis} \\ \text{mone nt} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mone-ā mus} \\ \text{mone-ā tis} \\ \text{mone-a nt} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{monu imus} \\ \text{monu istis} \\ \text{monu ērunt (ēre)} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{monu-eri mus} \\ \text{monu-eri tis} \\ \text{monu-eri nt} \end{array} \right.$

IMPERFECT

PLUPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -ba-

TENSE SIGN -rē-

TENSE SIGN -era-

TENSE SIGN -isse-

SING.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{monē-ba m} \\ \text{monē-bā s} \\ \text{monē-ba t} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{monē-re m} \\ \text{monē-rē s} \\ \text{monē-re t} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{monu-era m} \\ \text{monu-erā s} \\ \text{monu-era t} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{monu-isse m} \\ \text{monu-issē s} \\ \text{monu-isse t} \end{array} \right.$
PLU.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{monē-bā mus} \\ \text{monē-bā tis} \\ \text{monē-ba nt} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{monē-rē mus} \\ \text{monē-rē tis} \\ \text{monē-re nt} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{monu-erā mus} \\ \text{monu-erā tis} \\ \text{monu-era nt} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{monu-issē mus} \\ \text{monu-issē tis} \\ \text{monu-isse nt} \end{array} \right.$

FUTURE

FUTURE PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -bi-, -bo-, -bu-

TENSE SIGN -eri-

SING.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{monē-bō} \\ \text{monē-bi s} \\ \text{monē-bi t} \end{array} \right.$
-------	---

PLU.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{monē-bi mus} \\ \text{monē-bi tis} \\ \text{monē-bu nt} \end{array} \right.$
------	--

	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{monu-eri mus} \\ \text{monu-eri tis} \\ \text{monu-eri nt} \end{array} \right.$
--	---

PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: **monē-**

PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem: **monu-**

SUPINE SYSTEM

Stem: **monit-**

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

FUTURE

SING.	1. —	—
	2. monē	monē tō
	3. —	monē tō

PLU.	1. —	—
	2. monē te	monē tōte
	3. —	mone ntō

INFINITIVE

PRESENT

monē re

PERFECT

monu isse

FUTURE

monit ūrum esse

PARTICIPLES

PRESENT

monē ns

FUTURE

monit ūrus, a, um

GERUND.

SUPINE

Gen. mone ndī

Dat. mone ndō

Acc. mone ndum

monit um

Abl. mone ndō

monit ū

PASSIVE VOICE

Two Stems used: **monē-**, **monit-**

PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: **monē-**

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

SUPINE SYSTEM

Stem: **monit-**

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

PERFECT

SING.	mone or	mone-a r	monit us sum	monit us sim
	monē ris	mone-ā ris	monit us es	monit us sis
	monē tur	mone-ā tur	monit us est	monit us sit
PLU.	monē mur	mone-ā mur	monit ī sumus	monit ī simus
	monē mini	mone-ā mini	monit ī estis	monit ī sitis
	mone ntur	mone-a ntur	monit ī sunt	monit ī sint

IMPERFECT

PLUPERFECT

	TENSE SIGN -ba-	TENSE SIGN -re-		
SING.	monē-ba r	monē-re r	monit us eram	monit us essem
	monē-bā ris	monē-rē ris	monit us erās	monit us essēs
	monē-bā tur	monē-rē tur	monit us erat	monit us esset
PLU.	monē-bā mur	monē-rē mur	monit i erāmus	monit i essēmus
	monē-bā minī	monē-rē minī	monit i erātis	monit i essētis
	monē-ba ntur	monē-re ntur	monit i erant	monit i essent

FUTURE

FUTURE PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -bo-, -be-, -bi-, -bu-

	monē-bo r	monit us erō
SING.	monē-be ris	monit us eris
	monē-bi tur	monit us erit
PLU.	monē-bi mur	monit i erimus
	monē-bi minī	monit i eritis
	monē-bu ntur	monit i erunt

IMPERATIVE

	PRESENT	FUTURE
SING.	1. —	—
	2. monē re	monē tor
	3. —	monē tor
PLU.	1. —	—
	2. monē minī	—
	3. —	mone ntor

INFINITIVE

PRESENT

PERFECT

monē **rī**monit **us** esse

FUTURE

monit **um** **īrī**

PARTICIPLES

GERUNDIVE

PERFECT

mone **ndus**, **a**, **um**monit **us**, **a**, **um**

Third Conjugation. — MODEL: regō, -ere, rēxi, rēctus

ACTIVE VOICE

Stems: reg- with changeable vowel, rēx-, rēct-

PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: reg- with changeable vowel

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

SING.	regō	regam
	regis	regās
	regit	regat
PLU.	regimus	regāmus
	regitis	regātis
	regunt	regant

PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem: rēx-

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -eri-	
rēxi	rēx-eri m
rēxisti	rēx-eri s
rēxit	rēx-eri t
rēximus	rēx-eri mus
rēxistis	rēx-eri tis
rēxerunt (ēre)	rēx-eri nt

IMPERFECT

PLUPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -ba-

TENSE SIGN -re-

TENSE SIGN -era-

TENSE SIGN -isse-

SING.	regē-ba m	rege-re m	rēx-era m	rēx-issem
	regē-bā s	rege-rē s	rēx-era s	rēx-issē s
	regē-ba t	rege-re t	rēx-era t	rēx-issē t
PLU.	regē-bā mus	rege-rē mus	rēx-erā mus	rēx-issē mus
	regē-bā tis	rege-rē tis	rēx-erā tis	rēx-issē tis
	regē-ba nt	rege-re nt	rēx-era nt	rēx-issē nt

FUTURE

FUTURE PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -eri-

SING.	regam
	regēs
	regēt

PLU.	regēmus
	regētis
	regēnt

rēx-erō
rēx-eris
rēx-erit
rēx-erimus
rēx-eritis
rēx-erint

PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: **reg-**

PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem: **rēx-**

SUPINE SYSTEM

Stem: **rēct-**

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

FUTURE

SING.	1. —	—
	2. rege	regi tō
	3. —	regi tō

PLU.	1. —	—
	2. regi-te	regi tōte
	3. —	regu ntō

INFINITIVES

PRESENT

rege re

PERFECT

rēx isse

FUTURE

rēct ūrum esse

PARTICIPLES

PRESENT

regē ns

FUTURE

rēctūr us, a, um

GERUND

Gen.	rege ndī
Dat.	rege ndō
Acc.	rege ndum
Abl.	rege ndō

SUPINE

rēct um**rēct ū**

PASSIVE VOICE

Two stems used: **rege-**, **rēct-**

PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: **reg-** with changeable vowel

SUPINE SYSTEM

Stem: **rēct-**

INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

PERFECT

SING.	rego r	regā r	rēct us sum	rēct us sim
	rege ris	regā ris	rēct us es	rēct us sis
	regi tur	regā tur	rēct us est	rēct us sit
PLU.	regi mur	regā mur	rēct ī sumus	rēct ī simus
	regi minī	regā minī	rēct ī estis	rēct ī sitis
	regu ntur	regā ntur	rēct ī sunt	rēct ī sint

IMPERFECT

PLUPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -ba-

SING. { regē-ba r
regē-bā ris
regē-bā tur

TENSE SIGN -re-

rege-re r
rege-rē ris
rege-rē tur
regē-bā mur
regē-bā minī
regē-ba ntur

rēct us eram
rēct us erās
rēct us erat
rēct ī erāmus
rēct ī erātis
rēct ī erant

rēct us essem
rēct us essēs
rēct us esset
rēct ī essēmus
rēct ī essētis
rēct ī essent

FUTURE

SING. { rega-r
regē-ris (re)
regē-tur

PLU. { regē-mur
regē-minī
rege-ntur

FUTURE PERFECT

rēct us erō
rēct us eris
rēct us erit

rēct ī erimus
rēct ī eritis
rēct ī erint

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

SING. { 1. —
2. rege re
3. —

PLU. { 1. —
2. regi minī
3. —

FUTURE

—
regi tor
regi tor
—
—
regu-ntor

INFINITIVES

PRESENT

reg ī

PERFECT

rēct us esse

FUTURE

rēct um irī

PARTICIPLES

GERUNDIVE

rege ndus, a, um

PERFECT

rēct us, a, um

Fourth Conjugation. — MODEL: audiō, -ire, -ivi, -itus

ACTIVE VOICE

Stems: audī-, audīv-, audīt-

PRESENT SYSTEM

PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem: audī-

Stem: audīv-

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

INDICATIVE

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -eri-

SING.	audiō	audi-a m	audiīv i	audiīv-eri m
	audi s	audi-ā s	audiīv istī	audiīv-eri s
	audi t	audi-a t	audiīv it	audiīv-eri t
PLU.	audiī mus	audi-ā mus	audiīv imus	audiīv-eri mus
	audiī tis	audi-ā tis	audiīv istis	audiīv-eri tis
	audiī nt	audi-a nt	audiīv ērunt (ēre)	audiīv-eri nt

IMPERFECT

PLUPERFECT

TENSE SIGN -ba-

TENSE SIGN -re-

TENSE SIGN -era-

TENSE SIGN -isse-

SING.	audiē ba m	audiī-re m	audiīv-era m	audiīv-issem
	audiē bā s	audiī-rē s	audiīv-erā s	audiīv-essē s
	audiē ba t	audiī-re t	audiīv-era t	audiīv-esse t
PLU.	audiē bā mus	audiī-rē mus	audiīv-erā mus	audiīv-issē mus
	audiē bā tis	audiī-rē tis	audiīv-erā tis	audiīv-issē tis
	audiē ba nt	audiī-re nt	audiīv-era nt	audiīv-isse nt

FUTURE

FUTURE PERFECT

TENSE SIGN -eri-

SING.	audi-a m
	audiē s
	audi-e t

audiīv-erō
audiīv-eri s
audiīv-eri t

PLU.	audiē mus
	audiē tis
	audi-e nt

audiīv-eri mus
audiīv-eri tis
audiīv-eri nt

PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: audi-

PERFECT SYSTEM

Stem: audiv-

SUPINE SYSTEM

Stem: audit-

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

FUTURE

SING.	1. —	—
	2. audi	audi tō
	3. —	audi tō

PLU.	1. —	—
	2. audi te	audi tōte
	3. —	audi untō

INFINITIVES

PRESENT

audi re

PERFECT

audiv isse

FUTURE

audit ūrum esse

PARTICIPLES

PRESENT

audi ēns

FUTURE

audit ūrus, a, um

GERUND

Gen. audi-e ndī

Dat. audi-e ndō

Acc. audi-e ndum

Abl. audi-e ndō

SUPINE

audit um

audit ū

PASSIVE VOICE

Two stems used: audi-, audit-

PRESENT SYSTEM

Stem: audi-

SUPINE SYSTEM

Stem: audit-

INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

INDICATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

PERFECT

SING.	audi-o r	audi-a r	audit us sum	audit us sim
	audi ris	audi-ā ris	audit us es	audit us sis
	audi tur	audi-ā tur	audit us est	audit us sit
PLU.	audi mur	audi-ā mur	audit ī sumus	audit ī simus
	audi minī	audi-ā minī	audit ī estis	audit ī sitis
	audi-u ntur	audi-a ntur	audit ī sunt	audit ī sint

IMPERFECT

PLUPERFECT

	TENSE SIGN -ba-	TENSE SIGN -re-		
SING.	audi-ē-ba r	audi-re r	audīt us eram	audīt us essem
	audi-ē-bā ris	audi-rē ris	audīt us erās	audīt us essēs
	audi-ē-bā tur	audi-rē tur	audīt us erat	audīt us esset
PLU.	audi-ē-bā mur	audi-rē mur	audīt ī erāmus	audīt ī essēmus
	audi-ē-bā minī	audi-rē minī	audīt ī erātis	audīt ī essētis
	audi-ē-ba ntur	audi-re ntur	audīt ī erant	audīt ī essent

FUTURE

FUTURE PERFECT

SING.	audi-a r	audīt us erō
	audi-ē ris	audīt us eris
	audi-ē tur	audīt us erit
PLU.	audi-ē mur	audit ī erimus
	audi-ē minī	audit ī eritis
	audi-e ntur	audit ī erunt

IMPERATIVE

	PRESENT	FUTURE
SING.	1. —	—
	2. audi re	audi tor
	3. —	audi tor
PLU.	1. —	—
	2. audi minī	—
	3. —	audi untor

INFINITIVES

PRESENT	PERFECT
audi ri	audīt us esse

FUTURE
audīt um irī

PARTICIPLES

GERUNDIVE	PERFECT
audi-e ndus, a, um	audīt us, a, um

DEPONENT VERBS

(PASSIVE IN FORM AND ACTIVE IN MEANING)

1st Conjugation		2d Conjugation		3d Conjugation		4th Conjugation	
		mīror, mīrārī, mīrātus sum	vereor, verērī, veritus sum	sequor, sequī, secūtus sum		mentior, mentirī, mentitus sum	
INDICATIVE							
PRES.	mīror	vereor	sequor			mentior	
IMPERF.	mīrābar	verēbar	sequēbar			mentiēbar	
FUT.	mīrābor	verēbor	sequar			mentiar	
PERF.	mīrātus sum	veritus sum	secūtus sum			mentitus sum	
PLUP.	mīrātus eram	veritus eram	secūtus eram			mentitus eram	
FUT. P.	mīrātus erō	veritus erō	secūtus erō			mentitus erō	
SUBJUNCTIVE							
PRES.	mīrer	verear	sequar			mentiar	
IMPERF.	mīrārer	verērer	sequerer			mentirer	
PERF.	mīrātus sim	veritus sim	secūtus sim			mentitus sim	
PLUP.	mīrātus essem	veritus essem	secūtus essem			mentitus essem	
IMPERATIVE							
PRES.	mīrāre	verēre	sequere			mentire	
FUT.	mīrātor	verētor	sequitor			mentitor	
INFINITIVE							
PRES.	mīrārī	verērī	sequī			mentirī	
PERF.	mīrātus esse	veritus esse	secūtus esse			mentitus esse	
FUT.	mīrātūrum esse	veritūrum esse	secūtūrum esse			mentitūrum esse	
PARTICIPLES							
PRES.	mīrāns	verēns	sequēns			mentiēns	
PERF.	mīrātus	veritus	secūtus			mentitus	
FUT.	mīrātūrus	veritūrus	secūtūrus			mentitūrus	
GER.	mīrandus	verendus	sequendus			mentiendus	
GERUND AND SUPINES							
GER.	mīrandī	verendī	sequendī			mentiendī	
SUP.	mīrātum	veritum	secūtum			mentitus	
SUP.	mīrātū	veritū	secūtū			mentitū	

IRREGULAR VERBS

sum, esse, fuī

possum, posse, potuī

eō, ire, ivi, itum

INDICATIVE

PRESENT

sum	possum	eō
es	potes	is
est	potest	it
sumus	possumus	imus
estis	potestis	itis
sunt	possunt	eunt

IMPERFECT

eram	poteram	ibam
erās	poterās	ibās
erat	poterat	ibat
erāmus	poterāmus	ibāmus
erātis	poterātis	ibātis
erant	poterant	ibant

FUTURE

erō	poterō	ibō
eris	poteris	ibis
erit	poterit	ibit
erimus	poterimus	ibimus
eritis	poteritis	ibitis
erunt	poterunt	ibunt

PERFECT

fuī	potuī	ī(v)ī
fuistī	potuistī	ī(v)istī
fuit	potuit	ī(v)it
fuimus	potuimus	ī(v)imus
fuistis	potuistis	ī(v)istis
fuērunt (ēre)	potuērunt	ī(v)ērunt

PLUPERFECT

fueram	potueram	iveram
fuerās	potuerās	iverās
fuerat	potuerat	iverat
fuerāmus	potuerāmus	iverāmus
fuerātis	potuerātis	iverātis
fuerant	potuerant	iverant

FUTURE PERFECT

fuerō	potuerō	iverō
fueris	potueris	iveris
fuerit	potuerit	iverit
fuerimus	potuerimus	iverimus
fueritis	potueritis	iveritis
fuerint	potuerint	iverint

SUBJUNCTIVE

PRESENT

sim	possim	eam
sīs	possis	ēs
sit	possit	eat
sīmus	possimus	ēmus
sītis	possitis	ētis
sint	possint	eant

IMPERFECT

essem	possem	irem
essēs	possēs	irēs
esset	posset	iret
essēmus	possēmus	irēmus
essētis	possētis	irētis
essent	possent	irent

PERFECT

fuerim	potuerim	iverim
fueris	potueris	iveris
fuerit	potuerit	iverit
fuerimus	potuerimus	iverimus
fueritis	potueritis	iveritis
fuerint	potuerint	iverint

PLUPERFECT

fuissem	potuissem	īvissem
fuiſſēſ	potiſſēſ	īviſſēſ
fuiſſet	potuiſſet	īviſſet
fuiſſēmuſ	potuiſſēmuſ	īviſſēmuſ
fuiſſētiſ	potuiſſētiſ	īviſſētiſ
fuiſſenſt	potuiſſenſt	īviſſenſt

IMPERATIVE

PRESENT

es	—	I
este	—	ite

FUTURE

estō	—	itō
estō	—	itō
estōte	—	itōte
suntō	—	euntō

INFINITIVE

PRESENT

esse	posſe	ire
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PERFECT

fuiſſe	potuiſſe	īviſſe
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FUTURE

futūrus esse (fore)	—	itūrus esse
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PARTICIPILE

PRESENT

—	potēns	iēns
---	--------	------

FUTURE

futūrus	—	itūrus
---------	---	--------

GERUND

—	—	eundi
---	---	-------

SUPINE

—	—	itum, itū
---	---	-----------

IRREGULAR VERBS (*Continued*)

ACTIVE	PASSIVE	SEMI-DEONENT
ferō, ferre, tuli, latus	feror, ferri, latus sum	fio, fieri, factus sum
INDICATIVE		
PRESENT		
ferō	feror	fio
fers	ferris	fis
fert	fertur	fit
ferimus	ferimur	firmus
fertis	ferimini	fitis
ferunt	feruntur	fiunt
IMPERFECT		
ferēbam	ferēbar	fiēbam
ferēbās	ferēbāris	fiēbas
ferēbat	ferēbātur	fiēbat
ferēbāmus	ferēbāmur	fiēbāmus
ferēbātis	ferēbāmini	fiēbātis
ferēbant	ferēbāntur	fiēbānt
FUTURE		
feram	ferar	fiam
ferēs	ferēris	fiēs
feret	ferētur	fiet
ferēmus	ferēmur	fiēmus
ferētis	ferēmini	fiētis
ferent	ferēntur	fient
PERFECT		
tulī	latus sum	factus sum
tulisti	latus es	factus es
tulit	latus est	factus est
tulimus	lātī sumus	factī sumus
tulistis	lātī estis	factī estis
tulērunt (ēre)	lātī sunt	factī sunt

PLUPERFECT		
tuleram	lātus eram	factus eram
tulerās	lātus erās	factus erās
tulerat	lātus erat	factus erat
tulerāmus	lātī erāmus	factī erāmus
tulerātis	lātī erātis	factī erātis
tulerant	lātī erant	factī erant
FUTURE PERFECT		
tulerō	lātus erō	factus erō
tuleris	lātus eris	factus eris
tulerit	lātus erit	factus erit
tulerimus	lātī erimus	factī erimus
tuleritis	lātī eritis	factī eritis
tulerint	lātī erunt	factī erunt
SUBJUNCTIVE		
PRESENT		
feram	ferar	fiam
ferās	ferāris	fiās
ferat	ferātur	fiat
ferāmus	ferāmur	fiāmus
ferātis	ferāminī	fiātis
ferant	ferantur	fiant
IMPERFECT		
ferrem	ferrer	fierem
ferrēs	ferrēris	fierēs
ferret	ferrētur	fieret
ferrēmus	ferrēmur	fierēmus
ferrētis	ferrēminī	fierētis
ferrent	ferrentur	fierent
PERFECT		
tulerim	lātus sim	factus sim
tuleris	lātus sis	factus sis
tulerit	lātus sit	factus sit
tulerimus	lātī sīmus	factī sīmus
tuleritis	lātī sītis	factī sītis
tulerint	lātī sint	factī sint

	PLUPERFECT	
tulissem	lātus essem	factus essem
tulissēs	lātus essēs	factus essēs
tulisset	lātus esset	factus esset
tulissēmus	lātī essēmus	facti essēmus
tulissētis	lātī essētis	facti essētis
tulissent	lātī essent	facti essent
	IMPERATIVE	
	PRESENT	
fer	ferre	fi
ferte	ferimini	fite
	FUTURE	
fertō	fertor	fitō
fertō	fertor	fitō
fertōte	—	fitōte
feruntō	feruntor	fiuntō
	INFINITIVES	
	PRESENT	
ferre	ferri	fieri
	PERFECT	
tulisse	lātus esse	factus esse
	FUTURE	
lātūrus esse	lātum iri	factum iri
	PARTICIPLES	
	PRESENT	
ferēns	—	—
	PERFECT	
—	lātus	factus
	GERUND AND GERUNDIVE	
ferendī	ferendus	faciendus
	SUPINES	
	lātum, -ū	

TEXT OF THE FIRST THIRTY CHAPTERS

i. Gallia est omnis dīvisa in partēs trēs, quārum
ūnam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitānī, tertiam, quī
ipsōrum linguā Celte, nostrā Gallī appellantur. Hī
omnēs linguā, īstitutīs, lēgibus inter sē differunt.
Gallōs ab Aquitānīs Garumna flūmen, ā Belgīs
Mātrona et Sēquana dīvidit. Hōrum omnium for-
tissimī sunt Belgae, proptereā quod ā cultū atque
hūmānitāte prōvinciae longissimē absunt, minimēque
ad eōs mercātōrēs saepe commeant atque ea quae
ad effēminandōs animōs pertinent important, proxi-
mīque sunt Germānīs, quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt,
quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Quā dē
causā Helvētiī quoque reliquōs Gallōs virtūte prae-
cēdunt, quod ferē cotīdiānīs proeliīs cum Germānīs
contendunt, cūm aut suīs finibus eōs prohibent, aut
ipsī in eōrum finibus bellum gerunt. Eōrum ūna
pars, quam Gallōs obtinēre dictum est, initium capit
ā flūmine Rhodanō; continētur Garumna flūmine,
Ōceanō, finibus Belgārum; attingit etiam ab Sē-
quanīs et Helvētiīs flūmen Rhēnum; vergit ad
septentriōnēs. Belgae ab extrēmīs Galliae finibus
oriuntur; pertinent ad īferiōrem partem flūminis

Rhēnī; spectant in septentriōnēs et orientem sōlem. Aquītānia ā Garumna flūmine ad Pȳrēnaeōs montēs et ad eam partem Oceanī quae est ad Hispāniām pertinet; spectat inter occāsum sōlis et septen- triōnēs.

2. Apud Helvētiōs longē nōbilissimus et dītissimus fuit Orgetorīx. Is M. Messālā et M. Pisōne cōnsulibus rēgnī cupiditāte inductus coniūrātiōnem nōbilitātis fēcit et cīvitātī persuāsit ut dē fīnibus suīs cum omnibus cōpiīs exīrent: perfacile esse, cum virtūte omnibus praestārent, tōtīus Galliae imperiō potīrī. Id hōc facilius eīs persuāsit, quod undique locī nātūrā Helvētiī continentur: ūnā ex parte flūmine Rhēnō, lātissimō atque altissimō, quī agrum Helvētiūm ā Germānīs dīvidit; alterā ex parte monte Iūrā altissimō, quī est inter Sēquanōs et Helvētiōs; tertīā lacū Lemannō et flūmine Rhodanō, quī prōvinciam nostram ab Helvētiīs dīvidit. Hīs rēbus fīebat ut et minus lātē vagārentur, et minus facile fīnitimīs bellum īferre possent; quā ex parte hominēs bellandī cupidī māgnō dolōre adficiēbantur. Prō multitūdine autem hominum et prō glōriā bellī atque fortitūdinis angustōs sē fīnēs habēre arbitrābantur, quī in longitūdinem mīlia passuum CCXL, in lātitūdinem CLXXX patēbant.

3. Hīs rēbus adductī et auctōritāte Orgetorīgis permōtī cōnstituērunt ea quae ad proficīscendum pertinērent comparāre, iūmentōrum et carrōrum quam māximum numerum coēmere, sēmentēs quam māxi-

mās facere, ut in itinere cōpia frūmentī suppeteret, cum proximīs cīvitātibus pācem et amīcitiam cōnfīrmāre. Ad eās rēs cōnficiendās biennium sibi satis esse dūxērunt: in tertium annum profectiōnem lēge cōnfīrmant. Ad eās rēs cōnficiendās Orgetorīx dēligitur. Is sibi lēgātiōnem ad cīvitātēs suscēpit. In eō itinere persuādet Casticō, Catamantāloedis filiō, Sēquanō, cūius pater rēgnum in Sēquanīs multōs annōs obtinuerat et ā senātū populī Rōmānī amīcus appellātus erat, ut rēgnum in cīvitāte suā occupāret, quod pater ante habuerat; itemque Dumnorīgī Haeduō, frātrī Dīviciācī, quī eō tempore pīncipātūm in cīvitāte obtinēbat ac māximē plēbī acceptus erat, ut idem cōnārētur persuādet eīque filiam suam in mātrīmōnium dat. Perfacile factū esse illīs probat cōnāta perficere, proptereā quod ipse suae cīvitātis imperium obtentūrus esset: nōn esse dubium quīn tōtius Galliae plūrimum Helvētiī possent; sē suīs cōpiīs suōque exercitū illīs rēgna conciliātūrum cōnfīrmat. Hāc ḫrātiōne adductī inter sē fidem et iūsiūrandum dant et rēgnō occupātō per trēs potentissimōs ac fīrmīssimōs populōs tōtius Galliae sēsē potīrī posse spērant.

4. Ea rēs est Helvētiīs per indicium ēnūntiāta. Mōribus suīs Orgetorīgem ex vinculīs causam dīcere coēgērunt; damnātum poenam sequī oportēbat ut ignī cremārētur. Diē cōnstitūtā causae dictiōnis Orgetorīx ad iūdīcīum omnem suam familiām, ad hominū milia decem, undique coēgit et omnēs

clientēs obaerātōsque suōs, quōrum māgnūm numerū habēbat, eōdem condūxit: per eōs, nē causam dīceret, sē ēripuit. Cum cīvitās ob eam rem incitāta armīs iūs suum exsequī cōnārētur multitūdinemque hominū ex agrīs magistrātūs cōgerent, Orgetorīx mortuus est; neque abest suspīciō, ut Helvētiī arbitrantur, quīn ipse sibi mortem cōnscīverit.

5. Post ēius mortem nihilō minus Helvētiī id quod cōnstituerant facere cōnantur, ut ē fīnibus suīs exēant. Ubi iam sē ad eam rem parātōs esse arbitrātī sunt, oppida sua omnia, numerō ad duodecim, vīcōs ad quadringentōs, reliqua prīvāta aedificiā incendunt, frūmentum omne, praeterquam quod sēcum portātūrī erant, combūrunt, ut domum redditōnis spē sublātā parātiōrēs ad omnia perīcula subeunda essent, trium mēnsum molita cibāria sibi quemque domō efferre iubent. Persuādent Rauricīs et Tullingīs et Latobrīgīs fīnitimīs utī eōdem ūsī cōsiliō oppidīs suīs vīcīsque exūstīs ūnā cum iīs profici-scantur, Boiōsque, quī trāns Rhēnum incoluerant et in agrum Nōricum trānsierant Nōrēiamque oppūgnārant, receptōs ad sē sociōs sibi ascīscunt.

6. Erant omnīnō itinera duo, quibus itineribus domō exīre possent: ūnum per Sēquanōs, angustum et difficile, inter montem Iūram et flūmen Rhodanum, vix quā singulī carrī dūcerentur; mōns autem altissimus impendēbat, ut facile perpaucī prohibēre possent: alterum per prōvinciam nostrām, multō facilius atque expeditius, proptereā quod inter fīnēs Helvē-

tiōrum et Allobrogum, quī nūper pācātī erant, Rhodanus fluit isque nōnnūllīs locīs vadō trānsitur. Extrēmum oppidum Allobrogum est proximumque Helvētiōrum fīnibus Genava. Ex eō oppidō pōns ad Helvētiōs pertinet. Allobrogibus sēsē vel persuāsūrōs, quod nōndum bonō animō in populum Rōmānum vidērentur, exīstīmābant, vel vī coāctūrōs ut per suōs fīnēs eōs īre paterentur. Omnibus rēbus ad profectiōnem comparātīs diem dīcunt, quā diē ad rīpam Rhodanī omnēs conveniant. Is diēs erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr. L. Pisōne, A. Gabiniō cōnsulibus.

7. Caesarī cum id nūntiātum esset, eōs per prōvinciam nostram iter facere cōnārī, mātūrat ab urbe proficīscī et quam māximīs potest itineribus in Galliam ulteriōrem contendit et ad Genavam pervēnit. Prōvinciae tōtī quam māximum potest mīlitum numerum imperat (erat omnīnō in Galliā ulteriōre legiō ūna) pontem quī erat ad Genavam iubet rescindī. Ubi dē ēius adventū Helvētiī certiōrēs factī sunt, lēgātōs ad eum mittunt nōbilissimōs cīvitātis, cūius lēgātiōnis Nammēius et Verucloetius prīncipem locum obtinēbant, quī dīcerent sibi esse in animō sine ūllō maleficiō iter per prōvinciam facere, proptereā quod aliud iter habērent nūllum: rogārē ut ēius voluntātē id sibi facere liceat. Caesar, quod memoriā tenēbat L. Cassium cōsulem occīsum exercitumque ēius ab Helvētiīs pulsum et sub iugum missum, concēdendum nōn putābat; neque hominēs inimīcō animō datā facultātē per prōvinciam itineris

faciundī temperātūrōs ab iniūriā et maleficiō exīstīmābat. Tamen, ut spatium intercēdere posset, dum mīlītēs quōs imperāverat convenīrent, lēgātīs respondit diem sē ad dēlīberandum sūmptūrum: sī quid vellent, ad Īdūs Apr. reverterentur.

8. Intereā eā legiōne quam sēcum habēbat mīlītibusque quī ex prōvinciā convēnerant ā lacū Lemannō, quī in flūmen Rhodanum īfluit, ad montem Iūram, quī fīnēs Sēquanōrum ab Helvētiīs dīvidit, mīlia passuum decem novem mūrum in altitūdinem pedum sēdecim fossamque perdūcit. Eō opere perfectō praesidia dispōnit, castella commūnit, quō facilius, sī sē invītō trānsīre cōnārentur, prohibēre possit. Ubi ea diēs quam cōnstituerat cum lēgātīs vēnit, et lēgātī ad eum revertērunt, negat sē mōre et exemplō populī Rōmānī posse iter ūllī per prōvinciam dare et, sī vim facere cōnentur, prohibitūrum ostendit. Helvētiī eā spē dēiectī nāvibus iūnctīs ratibusque complūribus factīs, aliī vadīs Rhodanī, quā minima altitūdō flūminis erat, nōnnumquam interdiū, saepius noctū, si perrumpere possent cōnātī, operis mūnītiōne et mīlitum concursū et tēlīs repulsi hōc cōnātū dēstitērunt.

9. Relinquēbātur ūna per Sēquanōs via, quā Sēquanīs invītīs propter angustiās īre nōn poterant. Hīs cum suā sponte persuādēre nōn possent, lēgātōs ad Dumnorīgem Haeduum mittunt, ut eō dēprecātōre ā Sēquanīs impetrārent. Dumnorīx grātiā et largītiōne apud Sēquanōs plūrimum poterat et Helvētiīs

erat amīcus, quod ex eā cīvitāte Orgetorīgis filiam in mātrīmōnium dūxerat, et cupiditāte rēgnī adductus novīs rēbus studēbat et quam plūrimās cīvitātēs suō beneficiō habēre obstrīctās volēbat. Itaque rem suscipit et ā Sēquanīs impetrat ut per fīnēs suōs Helvētiōs īre patientur, obsidēsque utī inter sēsē dent perficit: Sēquanī, nē itinere Helvētiōs prohibeant, Helvētiī, ut sine maleficiō et iniūriā trānseant.

10. Caesarī renūntiātur Helvētiīs esse in animō per agrum Sēquanōrum et Haeduōrum iter in Santonum fīnēs facere, quī nōn longē ā Tolōsātium fīnibus absunt, quae cīvitās est in prōvinciā. Id sī fieret, intellegēbat māgnō cum perīculō prōvinciae futūrum ut hominēs bellicōsōs, populī Rōmānī inimīcōs, locīs patentibus māximēque frūmentāriīs fīnitimōs habēret. Ob eās causās eī mūnitionī quam fēcerat T. Labiēnum lēgātum praeftēcit, ipse in Italiam māgnīs itineribus contendit duāsque ibi legiōnēs cōscrībit et trēs, quae circum Aquilēiam hiemābant, ex hībernīs ēdūcit et, quā proximum iter in ulteriōrem Galliam per Alpēs erat, cum hīs quīnque legiōnibus īre contendit. Ibi Ceutrōnēs et Grāiocelī et Caturīgēs locīs superiōribus occupātīs itinere exercitum prohibēre cōnantur. Complūribus hīs proeliīs pulsīs ab Ōcelō, quod est citeriōris prōvinciae extrēmum, in fīnēs Vocontiōrum ulteriōris prōvinciae diē septimō pervēnit; inde in Allobrogum fīnēs, ab Allobrogībus in Segūsiāvōs exercitum dūcit. Hī sunt extrā prōvinciam trāns Rhodanum prīmī.

11. Helvētiī iam per angustiās et fīnēs Sēquanōrum suās cōpiās trādūixerant et in Haeduōrum fīnēs pervēnerant eōrumque agrōs populābantur. Haeduī, cum sē suaque ab iīs dēfendere nōn possent, lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittunt rogātum auxilium: ita sē omnī tempore dē populō Rōmānō meritōs esse, ut paene in cōspectū exercitūs nostrī agrī vāstārī, līberī eōrum in servitūtem abdūcī, oppida expūgnārī nōn dēbuerint. Eōdem tempore Haeduī Ambarrī, necessāriī et cōnsanguineī Haeduōrum, Caesarem certiōrem faciunt sēsē dēpopulātīs agrīs nōn facile ab oppidīs vim hostiūm prohibēre. Item Allobrogēs, quī trāns Rhodānum vīcōs possessiōnēsque habēbant, fugā sē ad Caesarem recipiunt et dēmōnstrant sibi praeter agrī solum nihil esse reliquī. Quibus rēbus adductus Caesar nōn exspectandū sibi statuit, dum omnibus fortūnīs sociōrum cōnsūmptīs in Santonēs Helvētiī pervenīrent.

12. Flūmen est Arar, quod per fīnēs Haeduōrum et Sēquanōrum in Rhodānum īfluit incrēdibilī lēnitātē, ita ut oculīs in utram partem fluat iūdicārī nōn possit. Id Helvētiī ratībus ac lintribus iūnctīs trānsībant. Ubi per explōrātōrēs Caesar certior factus est trēs iam cōpiārum partēs Helvētiōs id flūmen trādūxisse, quārtam ferē partem citrā flūmen Ararim reliquam esse, dē tertiā vigiliā cum legiōnibus tribus ē castrīs profectus ad eam partem pervēnit quae nōndum flūmen trānsierat. Eōs impedītōs et inopīnantēs aggressus māgnam eōrum partem

concidit: reliquī fugae sēsē mandārunt atque in proximās silvās abdidērunt. Is pāgus appellābātur Tigurīnus; nam omnis cīvitās Helvētia in quattuor pāgōs dīvīsa est. Hīc pāgus ūnus, cum domō exīsset patrum nostrōrum memoriā, L. Cassium cōnsulem interfēcerat et ēius exercitum sub iugum mīserat. Ita sīve cāsū sīve cōnsiliō deōrum immortālium, quae pars cīvitātis Helvētiae īnsīgnem calamitātem populō Rōmānō intulerat, ea prīnceps poēnas persolvit. Quā in rē Caesar nōn sōlum pūblicās, sed etiam prīvātās iniūriās ultus est, quod ēius socerī L. Pisōnis avum, L. Pisōnem lēgātum, Tigurīnī eōdem proeliō quō Cassium interfēcerant.

13. Hōc proeliō factō, reliquās cōpiās Helvētiōrum ut cōsequī posset, pontem in Arare faciundum cūrat atque ita exercitum trādūcit. Helvētiī repētīnō ēius adventū commōtī cum id, quod ipsī diēbus vīgintī aegerrimē cōnfēcerant, ut flūmen trānsīrent, ūnō illum diē fēcisse intellegerent, lēgātōs ad eum mittunt; cūius lēgātiōnis Dīvicō prīnceps fuit, quī bellō Cassiānō dux Helvētiōrum fuerat. Is ita cum Caesar ēgit: sī pācem populus Rōmānus cum Helvētiīs faceret, in eam partem itūrōs atque ibi futūrōs Helvētiōs ubi eōs Caesar cōnstituisset atque esse voluisset; sīn bellō persequī persevērāret, reminīscerētur et veteris incommodī populī Rōmānī et prīstinae virtūtis Helvētiōrum. Quod improvīsō ūnum pāgum adortus esset, cum iī quī flūmen trānsissent suīs auxilium ferre nōn possent, nē ob eam

rem aut suae māgnopere virtūtī tribueret aut ipsōs dēspiceret. Sē ita ā patribus māiōrībusque suīs dīdicisse, ut magis virtūte quam dolō contenderent aut īsidiīs nīterentur. Quārē nē committeret ut is locus ubi cōnstitissent ex calamitāte populī Rōmānī et interneciōne exercitūs nōmen caperet aut memoriām prōderet.

14. Hīs Caesar ita respondit: eō sibi minus dubitātiōnis darī, quod eās rēs quās lēgātī Helvētiī com-memorāssent memoriā tenēret, atque eō gravius ferre, quō minus meritō populī Rōmānī accidissent: qui sī alicūius iniūriae sibi cōnscius fuisse, nōn fuisse difficile cavēre; sed eō dēceptum, quod neque commissum ā sē intellegeret quārē timēret, neque sine causā timendum putāret. Quod sī veteris contumēliae oblīvīscī vellet, num etiam recentium iniūriārum, quod eō invītō iter per prōvinciam per vim temptāssent, quod Haeduōs, quod Ambarrōs, quod Allobrogās vexāssent, memoriam dēpōnere posse? Quod suā victōriā tam īsolenter glōriārentur quodque tam diū sē impūne iniūriās tulisse admīrārentur, eōdem pertinēre. Cōnsuēsse enim deōs immortālēs, quōd gravius hominēs ex commūtatiōne rērum dole-ant, quōs prō scelere eōrum ulcīscī velint, hīs secundiōrēs interdum rēs et diūturniōrem impūnitātem concēdere. Cum ea ita sint, tamen, sī obsidēs ab iīs sibi dentur, utī ea quae polliceantur factūrōs intelle-gat, et sī Haeduīs dē iniūriīs quās ipsīs sociīsque eōrum intulerint, item sī Allobrogibus satisfaciant,

sēsē cum iīs pācem esse factūrum. Dīvicō respon-
dit: ita Helvētiōs ā māiōribus suīs īnstitūtōs esse,
utī obsidēs accipere, nōn dare, cōnsuērint: ēius reī
populū Rōmānum esse testem. Hōc respōnsō
datō discessit.

15. Posterō diē castra ex eō locō movent. Idem
facit Caesar equitātumque omnem, ad numerum quat-
tuor mīlium, quem ex omnī prōvinciā et Haeduīs
atque eōrum sociīs coāctum habēbat, praemittit, quī
videant quās in partēs hostēs iter faciant. Quī
cupidius novissimum āgmen īnsecūtī aliēnō locō
cum equitātū Helvētiōrum proelium committunt;
et paucī dē nostrīs cadunt. Quō proeliō sublātī
Helvētiī, quod quīngentīs equitibus tantam multi-
tūdinem equitum prōpulerant, audācius subsistere
nōnnumquam et novissimō āgmine proeliō nostros
lacessere coēpērunt. Caesar suōs ā proeliō continē-
bat ac satis habēbat in praeſentiā hostem rapīnīs,
pābulātiōnibus populātiōnibusque prohibēre. Ita
diēs circiter quīndecim iter fēcērunt, utī inter novis-
simum hostium āgmen et nostrum prīmum nōn
amplius quīnīs aut sēnīs mīlibus passuum interesset.

16. Interim cotīdiē Caesar Haeduōs frūmentum,
quod essent pūblicē pollicitī, flāgitāre. Nam prop-
ter frīgora, quod Gallia sub septentriōnibus, ut ante
dictum est, posita est, nōn modo frūmenta in agrīs
mātūra nōn erant, sed nē pābulī quidem satis māgna
cōpia suppetēbat: eō autem frūmentō quod flūmine
Arare nāvibus subvexerat proptereā ūtī minus

poterat, quod iter ab Arare Helvētiī āverterant, ā quibus discēdere nōlēbat. Diem ex diē dūcere Haeduī: cōnferrī, comportārī, adesse dīcere. Ubi sē diūtius dūcī intellēxit et diem īstāre quō diē frūmentum mīlitibus mētīrī oportēret, convocātīs eōrum prīcipib⁹, quōrum māgnam cōpiam in castrīs habēbat, in hīs Dīviciācō et Liscō, quī summō magistrātuī praeerat, quem vergobretum appellant Haeduī, quī creātur annuus et vītae necisque in suōs habet potestātem, graviter eōs accūsat, quod, cum neque emī neque ex agrīs sūmī posset, tam necessāriō tempore, tam propinquīs hostibus ab iīs nōn sublevētur; praeſertim cum māgnā ex parte eōrum precibus adductus bellum suscēperit, multō etiam gravius quod sit dēstitūtus queritur.

17. Tum dēmum Liscus ōrātiōne Caesaris adduc-tus quod anteā tacuerat prōpōnit: esse nōnnūllōs quōrum auctōritās apud plēbem plūrimum valeat, quī prīvātim plūs possint quam ipsī magistrātūs. Hōs sēditiōsā atque improbā ōrātiōne multitūdinem dēterrēre nē frūmentum cōferant, quod praestāre dēbeant: sī iam prīcipātum Galliae obtinēre nōn possint, Gallōrum quam Rōmānōrum imperia prae-ferre, neque dubitāre [dēbeant] quīn, sī Helvētiōs superāverint Rōmānī, ūnā cum reliquā Galliā Haeduīs libertātem sint ēreptūrī. Ab eīsdem nostra cōnsilia quaeque in castrīs gerantur hostibus ēnūntiārī: hōs ā sē coërcērī nōn posse: quīn etiam, quod necessāriam rem coāctus Caesari ēnūntiārit, intelle-

gere sēsē quantō id cum perīculō fēcerit, et ob eam causam, quam diū potuerit, tacuisse.

18. Caesar hāc ūrātiōne Liscī Dumnorīgem, Dīvīciācī frātrem, dēsignārī sentiēbat, sed, quod plūribus praesentibus eās rēs iactārī nōlēbat, celeriter concilium dīmittit, Liscum retinet. Quaerit ex sōlō ea quae in conventū dīxerat. Dīcit līberius atque audācius. Eadem sēcrētō ab aliīs quaerit; reperit esse vēra: ipsum esse Dumnorīgem, summā audāciā, māgnā apud plēbem propter liberālitātem grātiā, cupidum rērum novārum. Complūrēs annōs portōria reliquaque omnia Haeduōrum vectīgālia parvō pretiō redēmpta habēre, proptereā quod illō licente contrā licērī audeat nēmō. Hīs rēbus et suam rem familiārem auxisse et facultātēs ad largiendum māgnās comparāsse; māgnūm numerum equitātūs suō sūmptū semper alere et circum sē habēre, neque sōlum domī, sed etiam apud fīnitimās cīvitātēs largiter posse, atque hūius potentiae causā mātrem in Biturīgibus hominī illīc nōbilissimō ac potentissimō conlocāsse, ipsum ex Helvētiīs uxōrem habēre, sorōrem ex mātre et propinquās suās nūptum in aliās cīvitātēs conlocāsse. Favēre et cupere Helvētiīs propter eam adfīnitātem, ūdisse etiam suō nōmine Caesarem et Rōmānōs, quod eōrum adventū potentia ēius dēminūta et Dīviciācus frāter in antīquum locum grātiae atque honōris sit restitūtus. sī quid accidat Rōmānis, summam in spēm per Helvētiōs rēgnī obtinendī venīre; imperiō populī Rō-

mānī nōn modo dē rēgnō, sed etiam dē eā quam habeat grātiā dēspērāre. Reperiēbat etiam in quaerendō Caesar, quod proelium equestre adversum paucīs ante diēbus esset factum, initium ēius fugae factum ā Dumnorīge atque ēius equitibus (nam equitātuī quem auxiliō Caesarī Haeduī mīserant Dumnorīx praeerat): eōrum fugā reliquum esse equitātum perterritum.

19. Quibus rēbus cōgnitīs, cum ad hās suspiciōnēs certissimae rēs accēderent, quod per fīnēs Sēqua-nōrum Helvētiōs trādūxisset, quod obsidēs inter eōs dandōs cūrāsset, quod ea omnia nōn modo iniussū suō et cīvitātis, sed etiam īnscientibus ipsīs fēcisset, quod ā magistrātū Haeduōrum accūsārētur, satis esse causae arbitrābātur quārē in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut cīvitātem animadvertere iubēret. Hīs omnibus rēbus ūnum repūgnābat, quod Dīviciācī frātris summum in populum Rōmānum studium, summam in sē voluntātem, ēgregiam fidem, iūstitiam, temperantiam cōgnōverat: nam nē ēius suppliciō Dīviciācī animum offenderet verēbātur. Itaque prius quam quicquam cōnārētur Dīviciācum ad sē vocārī iubet et cotīdiānīs interpretibus remōtīs, per C. Valerium Procillum, pīncipem Galliae prōvinciae, familiārem suum, cuī summam omnium rērum fidem habēbat, cum eō conloquitur: simul commonefacit quae ipsō praecente in conciliō Gallōrum dē Dumnorīge sint dicta, et ostendit quae sēparātim quisque dē eō apud sē dīxerit. Petit atque

hortātur ut sine ēius offēnsiōne animī vel ipse dē eō causā cōgnitā statuat, vel cīvitātem statuere iubeat.

20. Dīviciācus multīs cum lacrimīs Caesarem complexus obsecrāre coepit nē quid gravius in frātrem statueret: scīre sē illa esse vēra, nec quemquam ex eō plūs quam sē dolōris capere, proptereā quod, cum ipse grātiā plūrimum domī atque in reliquā Galliā, ille minimum propter adulēscētiam posset, per sē crēvisset; quibus opibus ac nervīs nōn sōlum ad minuendam grātiām, sed paene ad perniciēm suam ūterētur. Sēsē tamen et amōre frāternō et exīstīmātiōne vulgī commovērī. Quod sī quid eī ā Caesare gravius accidisset, cum ipse eum locum amīcītiae apud eum tenēret, nēminem exīstīmātūrum nōn suā voluntātē factum; quā ex rē futūrum utī tōtīus Galliae animī ā sē āverterentur. Haec cum plūribus verbīs flēns ā Caesare peteret, Caesar ēius dextram prendit; cōnsōlātus rogat fīnem ḍrandī faciat; tantī ēius apud sē grātiām esse ostendit, utī et reī pūblicae iniūriām et suum dolōrem ēius voluntātī ac precibus condōnet. Dumnorīgem ad sē vocat, frātrem adhibet; quae in eō reprehendat ostendit; quae ipse intellegat, quae cīvitās querātur prōpōnit; monet ut in reliquum tempus omnēs suspīciōnēs vītēt; praeterita sē Dīviciācō frātrī condōnārē dīcit. Dumnorīgī custōdēs pōnit, ut quae agat, quibuscum loquātur scīre possit.

21. Eōdem diē ab explōrātōribus certior factus hostēs sub monte cōnsēdisse mīlia passuum ab ipsīus castrīs octō, quālis esset nātūra montis et quālis in

circuitū ascēnsus quī cōgnōserent mīsit. Renūntiātum est facilem esse. Dē tertīā vigiliā Titum Labiēnum, lēgātum prō praetōre, cum duābus legiōnibus et iīs ducibus quī iter cōgnōverant summum iugum montis ascendere iubet; quid suī cōnsiliī sit ostendit. Ipse dē quārtā vigiliā eōdem itinere quō hōstēs ierant ad eōs contendit equitātumque omnem ante sē mittit. P. Cōnsidius, quī reī mīlitāris perītissimus habēbātur et in exercitū L. Sullae et posteā in M. Crassī fuerat, cum explōrātōribus praemittitur.

22. Prīmā lūce, cum summus mōns ā T. Labiēnō tenērētur, ipse ab hostium castrīs nōn lōngius mīlle et quīngentīs passibus abesset, neque, ut posteā ex captīvīs comperit, aut ipsīus adventus aut Labiēnī cōgnitus esset, Cōnsidius equō admissō ad eum accurrit, dīcit montem, quem ā Labiēnō occupārī voluerit, ab hostibus tenērī: id sē ā Gallicīs armīs atque īsignībus cōgnōvisse. Caesar suās cōpiās in proximum collem subdūcit, aciem īstruit. Labiēnus, ut erat eī praeceptum ā Caesare nē proelium committeret, nisi ipsīus cōpiae prope hostium castra vīsae essent, ut undique ūnō tempore in hostēs īpetus fieret, monte occupātō nostrōs exspectābat proeliōque abstinēbat. Multō denique diē per explōrātōrēs Caesar cōgnōvit et montem ā suīs tenērī et Helvētiōs castra mōvisse et Cōnsidium timōre perterritum quod nōn vīdisset prō vīsō sibi renūntiāsse. Eō diē quō cōnsuērat intervallō hostēs sequitur et mīlia passuum tria ab eōrum castrīs castra pōnit.

23. Postridie eius diei, quod omnino biduum supererat, cum exercitu frumentum metiri oportet, et quod a Bibracte, oppido Haeduorum longe maximō et cōpiōsissimō, non amplius milibus passuum XVIII aberat, rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit: iter ab Helvetiis avertit ac Bibracte ire contendit. Ea res per fugitivos L. Aemiliū, decuriōnis equitum Gallorum, hostibus nūntiatur. Helvetiī, seu quod timore perterritos Rōmānōs discēdere a se existimarent, eō magis, quod pridiē superiōribus locis occupatis proelium non commisissent, sive eō, quod rei frumentariā interclūdī posse cōfiderent, commūtātō cōsiliō atque itinere conversō nostrōs a novissimō agmine īsequi ac lassere coepērunt.

24. Postquam id animum advertit, cōpias suās Caesar in proximum collem subducit equitatumque, quī sustinēret hostium impetum, misit. Ipse interim in colle mediō triplicem aciem īstrūxit legiōnum quattuor veterānarum [ita uti suprā]; sed in summō iugō duās legiōnēs, quās in Galliā citeriore proximē cōnscripserat, et omnia auxilia conlocāvit ac totum montem hominibus complēvit; intereā sarcinās in unum locum cōferrī et eum ab his quī in superiore aciē cōstiterant mūnīrī iussit. Helvetiī cum omnibus suis carris secutī impedimenta in unum locum contulērunt; ipsi cōfertissimā aciē rēiectō nostrō equitātū phalange factā sub prīmam nostram aciem successērunt.

25. Caesar prīmum suō, deinde omnium ex cō-

spectū remōtīs equīs, ut aequātō omnium perīculō spem fugae tolleret, cohortātus suōs proelium commīsit. Mīlītēs ē locō superiōre pīlīs missīs facile hostiū phalangem perfrēgērunt. Eā disiectā gladiīs dēstrīctīs in eōs impetum fēcērunt. Gallīs māgnō ad pūgnam erat impedīmento quod plūribus eōrum scūtīs ūnō ictū pīlōrum trānsfixīs et conligātīs, cum ferrum sē īflexisset, neque ēvellere neque sinistrā impedītā satis commodē pūgnāre poterant, multī ut diū iactātō bracchiō praeoptārent scūtū manū ēmittere et nūdō corpore pūgnāre. Tandem vulneribus dēfessī et pedem referre et, quod mōns suberat circiter mīlle passuum, eō sē recipere coepērunt. Captō monte et succēdentibus nostrīs Boī et Tūlingī, quī hominū mīlibus circiter XV āgmen hostiū claudēbant et novissimīs praesidiō erant, ex itinere nostrōs latere apertō aggressī circumvenīre, et id cōnspicātī Helvētiī, quī in montem sēsē recēperant, rūrsus īstāre et proelium redintegrāre coepērunt. Rōmānī conversa sīgna bipartītō intulērunt: prīma ac secunda aciēs, ut victīs ac submōtīs resisteret, tertia, ut venientēs exciperet.

26. Ita ancipitī proeliō diū atque ācriter pūgnātūm est. Diūtius cum sustinēre nostrōrum impetūs nōn possent, alterī sē, ut cooperant, in montem recēpērunt, alterī ad impedīmenta et carrōs suōs sē contulērunt. Nam hōc tōtō proeliō, cum ab hōrā septimā ad vesperum pūgnātūm sit, āversum hostem vidēre nēmō potuit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad

impedimenta pūgnātum est, proptereā quod prō vāllō carrōs obiēcerant et ē locō superiōre in nostrōs venientēs tēla coniciēbant et nōnnūllī inter carrōs rotāsque matarās ac trāgulās subiciēbant nostrōsque vulnerābant. Diū cum esset pūgnātum, impedimentis castrisque nostrī potītī sunt. Ibi Orgetorīgis filia atque ūnus ē fīliīs captus est. Ex eō proeliō circiter mīlia hominum CXXX superfuērunt eāque tōtā nocte continenter iērunt: nūllam partem noctis itinere intermissō in fīnēs Lingonum [diē quārtō] pervēnērunt, cum et propter vulnera mīlitum et propter sepultūram occīsōrum nostrī [trīdūm morātī] eōs sequī nōn potuissent. Caesar ad Lingonas litterās nūntiōsque mīsit nē eōs frūmentō nēve aliā rē iuvārent: quī sī iūvissent, sē eōdem locō quō Helvētiōs habitūrum. Ipse trīduō intermissō cum omnibus copiīs eōs sequī coepit.

27. Helvētiī omnium rērum inopiā adductī lēgātōs dē dēditiōne ad eum mīsērunt. Quī cum eum in itinere convēnissent sēque ad pedēs prōiēcissent suppliciterquē locūtī flentēs pācem petīsset, atque eōs in eō locō quō tum essent suum adventum exspectāre iussisset, pāruērunt. Eō postquam Caesar pervēnit, obsidēs, arma, servōs, quī ad eōs perfūgissent, poposcit. Dum ea conquīruntur et cōferuntur, nocte intermissā circiter hominum mīlia VI ēius pāgī, quī Verbigenus appellātur, sīve timōre perterritī nē armīs trāditīs, suppliciō adficerentur, sīve spē salūtis inductī, quod in tantā multitūdine dēditiciōrum

suam fugam aut occultari, aut omnino ignorari posse existimarent, prima nocte e castris Helveticorum egressi ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum contendebunt.

28. Quod ubi Caesar resciit, quorum per fines erant, his uti conquirerent et reducerent, si sibi purgati esse vellent, imperavit: reductos in hostium numerum habuit; reliquos omnibus obsidibus, armis, per fugis traditis in deditionem accepit. Helveticos, Tulingos, Latobrigos in fines suos, unde erant prefecti, reverti iussit, et quod omnibus fructibus amissis domi nihil erat quo famem tolerarent, Allobrogibus imperavit ut iis frumenti copiam facerent: ipsos oppida vicosque quos incenderant restituere iussit. Id ea maxime ratione fecit, quod noluit eum locum unde Helveticis discesserant vacare, ne propter beatitudinem agrorum Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, e suis finibus in Helveticorum fines transirent et finitimae Galliae provinciae Allobrogibusque essent. Boios, potentibus Haeduis, quod egregia virtute erant cogniti, ut in finibus suis conlocarent concessit; quibus illi agros dedebunt, quosque postea in parem iuris libertatisque condicionem atque ipsi erant recipiunt.

29. In castris Helveticorum tabulae repertae sunt litteris Graecis confectae et ad Caesarem relatiae, quibus in tabulis nominatim ratio confecta erat, qui numerus domo exisset eorum qui arma ferre possent, et item separatim pueri, senes mulieresque.

Quārum omnium rērum summa erat capitum Helvētiōrum mīlia CCLXIII, Tulingōrum mīlia XXXVI, Latobrīgōrum XIII, Rauricōrum XXIII, Boiōrum XXXII; ex hīs quī arma ferre possent ad mīlia XCII. Summa omnium fuērunt ad mīlia CCCLXVIII. Eōrum quī domum rediērunt cēnsū habitō, ut Caesar imperāverat, repertus est numerus mīlium C et X.

30. Bellō Helvētiōrum cōfēctō tōtīus ferē Galliae lēgātī, pīncipēs cīvitātum, ad Caesarem grātulātum convēnērunt: intellegere sēsē, tametsī prō veteribus Helvētiōrum iniūriīs populī Rōmānī ab hīs poenās bellō repetīsset, tamen eam rem nōn minus ex ūsū terrae Galliae quam populī Rōmānī accidisse, prop̄tereā quod eō conciliō flōrentissimīs rēbus domōs suās Helvētiī relīquissent, utī tōtī Galliae bellum īferrent imperiōque potīrentur locumque domiciliō ex māgnā cōpiā dēligerent, quem ex omnī Galliā opportūnissimum ac frūctuōsissimum iūdicāssent, reliquāsque cīvitātēs stīpendiāriās habērent. Petiērunt utī sibi concilium tōtīus Galliae in diem certam īdīcere idque Caesaris voluntātē facere licēret: sēsē habēre quāsdam rēs, quās ex commūnī cōsēnsū ab eō petere vellent. Eā rē permissā diem conciliō cōnstituērunt et iūreiūrandō nē quis ēnūntiāret, nisi quibus commūnī cōnsiliō mandātum esset, inter sē sānxērunt.

VOCABULARY

The gender of nouns is indicated where there are exceptions to the rules of Lesson I.

The perfect passive participle of the verb is given because many Latin verbs lack the supine, and also because the participial form is more frequently used. The supine is readily formed by changing the last letter, *s*, to *m*.

A

A., abbreviation for **Aulus**.

ā, **ab**, prep. with abl., *from, by, in the neighborhood of*.

abditus, part., from **abdō**.

ab-dō, *ere, didi, ditus, hide.*

ab-dūcō, *ere, dūxi, ductus, lead away.*

abs-tineō, *ēre, tinui, tentus, keep from.*

ab-sum, *esse, āfui, be away or distant.*

ac, *and, and also.*

ac-cēdō, *ere, cessi, approach, be added.*

ac-cidō, *ere, cidi, befall, happen.*

ac-cipiō, *ere, cēpi, ceptus, receive, accept.*

ac-currō, *ere, currī or cucurrī, cursus, run to.*

ac-cūsō, *āre, āvī, ātus, reprimand, accuse.*

aciēs, *eī, a sharp edge, line of battle.*

ācriter, *sharply.*

ad, prep. with acc., *to, near, toward, for.*

ad-dūcō, *ere, dūxi, ductus, lead to, induce.*

ad-ficiō, *ere, fēci, factus, treat, affect.*

ad-finitās, *ātis, affinity, relationship.*

ad-hibeō, *ēre, uī, itus, summon.*

ad-miror, *ārī, ātus sum, wonder at, admire.*

ad-mittō, *ere, mīsī, missus, send to, let go; equō admissō, at full speed.*

ad-orior, *orīrī, ortus, attack.*

ad-sum, *esse, fui, be present.*

ad-ventus, *ūs, arrival, approach.*

ad-versus, *a, um, opposite.*

ad-vertō, *ere, verti, versus, turn to.*

aedificium, *ī, a building.*

aegerrimē, *adv., sup. of aegrē, with the greatest difficulty.*

Aemilius, *ī, a decurion of the Gallic cavalry.*

aequō, *ārē, āvī, ātus, make equal.*

ager, *agrī, field, territory.*

ag-gredior, *gredi, gressus sum, approach, attack.*

āgmen, *inīs, an army on the march, line of march; novissimum, rear guard.*

agō, *ere, ēgī, āctus, do, discuss.*

aliēnus, *a, um, another's, foreign, unfavorable.*

aliquis, *qua, quod or quid, some, any.*

alius, *a, ud, adj. or pron., another, other (of any number).*

Allobrogēs, *um, a powerful tribe near Lake Geneva.*

alō, *ere, alūī, alitus or altus, sustain.*

Alpēs, *ium (rarely Alpis), f., the Alps.*

alter, era, erum, <i>one</i> (of two), <i>the other</i> ; alterī . . . alterī, <i>some . . . others</i> .	attingō, ere, tigī, tāctus, <i>touch or border, border upon</i> .
altitūdō, inis, <i>height, depth</i> .	auctōritās, ātis, <i>influence, authority</i> .
altus, a, um, <i>high, deep</i> .	audācia, ae, <i>boldness</i> .
Ambarri, īrum, <i>a tribe near the river Arar</i> .	audācter, <i>boldly</i> .
amicitia, ae, <i>friendship</i> .	audeō, ēre, ausus sum, <i>dare</i> .
amicus, ī, <i>friend</i> .	augeō, ēre, auxī, auctus, <i>increase</i> .
ā-mittō, ere, mīsī, missus, <i>send away</i> .	aut, or; aut . . . aut, <i>either . . . or</i> .
amor, īris, <i>love, desire</i> .	autem, conj., <i>but, moreover</i> .
amplius, adv., <i>more</i> .	auxilium, ī, <i>aid; in pl., auxiliaries</i> .
amplus, a, um, <i>large, ample</i> .	ā-vertō, ere, vertī, <i>versus, turn aside</i> .
anceps, cipitis, <i>two-headed, doubtful</i> .	avus, ī, <i>grandfather</i> .
angustiae, ārum, <i>a narrow pass or défile</i> .	
angustus, a, um, <i>narrow</i> .	B
animadvertō, ere, vertī, <i>versus, turn the mind to, punish</i> .	Belgae, ārum, <i>the inhabitants of northern Gaul</i> .
animus, ī, <i>soul, mind, spirit, feelings; in animō esse, with dat., propose, intend; animum advertere, notice</i> .	bellō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>make or wage war</i> .
annus, ī, <i>a year</i> .	bellicōsus, a, um, <i>warlike</i> .
annus, a, um, <i>annual</i> .	bellum, ī, <i>war</i> .
ante, adv. or prep. with acc., <i>before</i> .	beneficium, ī, <i>kindness, benefit</i> .
anteā, adv., <i>formerly</i> .	Bibracte, is, n., <i>chief town of the Haedui</i> .
antiquus, a, um, <i>ancient, former</i> .	biduum, ī, <i>two days</i> .
aperiō, īre, uī, tus, <i>open, disclose</i> .	bi-ennium, ī, <i>two years</i> .
appellō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>call</i> .	bi-partitō, adv., <i>in two parts</i> .
Aprilis, is, m., Aprilis, e, <i>April</i> .	Biturigēs, um, <i>a Gallic tribe near the Garumna river</i> .
apud, prep. with acc., <i>among, near</i> .	Bōii, īrum, <i>a Gallic tribe noted for valor</i> .
Aquilēia, ae, <i>a town in Gaul</i> .	bonitās, ātis, <i>goodness</i> .
Aquitāni, īrum, <i>the Aquitani, Aquitanians</i> .	bonus, a, um, <i>good</i> .
Aquitānia, ae, <i>Aquitania</i> .	bracchium, ī, <i>the arm</i> .
Arar, Araris, <i>the Saone (a Gallic river)</i> .	
arbitror, ārī, ātus sum, <i>decide, think</i> .	C
arma, īrum, <i>armor, arms</i> .	cadō, ere, cecidī, cāsus, <i>fall</i> .
ascendō, ere, scendī, scēnsus, <i>ascend</i> .	Caesar, Caesaris, Caius Julius Caesar, <i>author of the Commentaries</i> .
ascēnsus, ūs, <i>ascent</i> .	calamitās, ātis, <i>misfortune</i> .
asciscō, ere, scīvī, scītus, <i>take to, receive, adopt</i> .	capiō, ere, cēpī, <i>captus, take</i> .
atque, <i>and also, and</i> .	caput, capitīs, n., <i>head</i> .

castellum, <i>ī</i> , <i>fortress, redoubt.</i>	com-memorō, <i>āre, āvī, ātus, mention.</i>
Casticus, <i>ī</i> , <i>a leading man among the Sequani.</i>	commeō, <i>āre, āvī, ātus, visit.</i>
castra, <i>ōrum, camp.</i>	com-mittō, <i>ere, mīsi, missus, commit, join (battle).</i>
cāsus, <i>ūs, calamity, chance.</i>	com-modē, <i>adv., conveniently.</i>
Catamantāloedēs, <i>is, the name of a Sequanian chieftain.</i>	com-monefaciō, <i>ere, fēcī, factus, admonish.</i>
Caturigēs, <i>um, a tribe of the Province of Gaul.</i>	com-moveō, <i>ēre, mōvī, mōtus, disturb, excite.</i>
causa, <i>ae, cause, reason; with gen., for the sake of.</i>	com-mūniō, <i>īre, īvī, ītus, intrench, fortify.</i>
caveō, <i>ēre, cāvī, cautus, take care, beware.</i>	commūnis, <i>e, common.</i>
celeriter(<i>celerius, celerrimē</i>), <i>quickly.</i>	com-mūtatiō, <i>ōnis, change.</i>
Celtae, <i>ārum, the Celts.</i>	com-mutō, <i>āre, āvī, ātus, reverse.</i>
cēnsus, <i>ūs, census.</i>	com-parō, <i>āre, āvī, ātus, make ready, prepare.</i>
centum, <i>one hundred.</i>	com-periō, <i>īre, peri, pertus, find out.</i>
certus, <i>a, um, certain, sure, definite; certiōrem facere, to inform.</i>	com-plexor, <i>ī, plexus sum, embrace.</i>
Ceutronēs, <i>um, m., a tribe of the Province of Gaul.</i>	com-pleō, <i>ēre, ēvī, plētus, to fill.</i>
cibāria, <i>ōrum, provisions.</i>	com-plūrēs, <i>a or ia, very many.</i>
circiter, <i>adv., about.</i>	com-portō, <i>āre, āvī, ātus, bring together.</i>
circuitus, <i>ūs, going around, circuit.</i>	cōnātus, <i>ūs, an attempt.</i>
circum, <i>prep. with acc., around.</i>	concedō, <i>ere, cessī, cessus, give away, yield, grant.</i>
circum-veniō, <i>īre, vēnī, ventus, surrounding, circumvent.</i>	concidō, <i>ere, cīdī, cīsus, to cut to pieces.</i>
citerior, <i>ōris, adj. (no positive), nearer, hither.</i>	conciliō, <i>āre, āvī, ātus, conciliate.</i>
citrā, <i>prep. with acc., on this side of.</i>	concilium, <i>ī, assembly, council.</i>
cīvītās, <i>ātis, citizenship, state.</i>	con-cursus, <i>ūs, concourse, running to and fro.</i>
claudō, <i>ere, clausī, clausus, shut, close.</i>	con-diciō, <i>ōnis, agreement.</i>
cliēns, <i>entis, retainer, dependant.</i>	con-donō, <i>āre, āvī, ātus, pardon.</i>
coēmō, <i>ere, ēmī, ēmptus, purchasē.</i>	con-ducō, <i>ere, dūxi, ductus, lead together, hire.</i>
coepī, <i>coepisse, defect. verb, began.</i>	cōn-ferō, <i>ferre, tulī, lātus, collect; sē cōnferre, betake one's self, retreat.</i>
coērceō, <i>ēre, uī, itus, coerce.</i>	cōnfertus, <i>a, um, crowded.</i>
cōgō, <i>ere, coēgī, coāctus, compel, collect, assemble.</i>	cōnficiō, <i>ere, fēcī, factus, complete, accomplish.</i>
cōgnōscō, <i>ere, gnōvī, gnitus, learn.</i>	cōn-fidō, <i>ere, fīsus sum, semi-deponent, trust, confide in.</i>
co-hortor, <i>ārī, ātus sum, exhort, encourage.</i>	cōn-firmō, <i>āre, āvī, ātus, establish, promise.</i>
collis, <i>is, m., hill.</i>	
com-būrō, <i>ere, bussī, būstus, burn, consume.</i>	

con-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, <i>hurl with force.</i>	con-veniō, īre, vēnī, ventus, <i>come together, meet; convenit (impers.), it is fitting.</i>
con-iūrātiō, īnis, <i>conspiracy.</i>	conventus, ūs, <i>assembly.</i>
con-ligō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>bind together.</i>	con-vertō, ere, vertī, <i>versus, turn, change.</i>
con-locō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>place together, station, give in marriage.</i>	con-vocō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>summon.</i>
conloquium, ī, <i>conference.</i>	cōpia, ae, <i>abundance; in pl., forces.</i>
con-loquor, loquī, locūtus sum, <i>speak together.</i>	cōpiōsūs, a, um, <i>abounding.</i>
cōnor, ārī, ātus sum, <i>try, attempt.</i>	corpus, oris, <i>body.</i>
con-quīrō, ere, quisivī, quisitus, <i>search out, hunt up.</i>	cotidiānus, a, um, <i>daily.</i>
cōn-sanguineus, a, um, <i>related by blood, kinsman.</i>	cotidiē, <i>daily.</i>
con-sciscō, ere, scīvī, scītus, <i>recognize.</i>	Crassus, ī, <i>a Roman general.</i>
cōn-scius, a, um, <i>conscious.</i>	cremō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>consume, burn.</i>
cōn-scribō, ere, scripsī, scriptus, <i>en-roll, levy.</i>	creō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>create, appoint.</i>
cōnsēnsus, ūs, <i>consent.</i>	crescō, ere, crēvī, crētus, <i>increase.</i>
cōn-sequor, sequī, secūtus sum, <i>follow up, obtain.</i>	crimen, inis, <i>crime, charge.</i>
Cōnsidius, ī, <i>a Roman soldier.</i>	cultus, ūs, <i>style of living.</i>
cōnsidō, ere, sēdī, sessus, <i>encamp.</i>	cum, prep. with abl., <i>with.</i>
cōnsilium, ī, <i>counsel, plan.</i>	cum, conj., <i>when, since, although.</i>
cōnsistō, ere, stītī, stitus, <i>take a stand.</i>	cupidē, <i>eagerly.</i>
cōn-solor, ārī, ātus, <i>console.</i>	cupiditās, ātis, <i>desire, cupidity.</i>
cōn-spectus, ūs, <i>sight.</i>	cupidus, a, um, <i>desirous, fond.</i>
cōnspicor, ārī, ātus sum, <i>catch sight of.</i>	cupiō, ere, īvī (īī), itus, <i>desire, favor.</i>
cōn-stituō, ere, uī, ūtus, <i>determine, appoint.</i>	cūrō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>take care.</i>
cōn-suēscō, ere, suēvī, suētus, <i>accus-tom.</i>	cursus, ūs, <i>course.</i>
cōn-sul, ulis, <i>consul.</i>	custōs, ūdis, m. or f., <i>guard, sentinel.</i>
cōn-sūmō, ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus, <i>de-stroy, consume.</i>	
con-tendō, ere, tendī, tentus, <i>strive, hasten.</i>	
continenter, <i>continuously.</i>	
con-tineō, īre, uī, tentus, <i>hold together, bound, restrain, hem in.</i>	
contrā, prep. with acc., <i>against.</i>	
contumēlia, ae, <i>insult.</i>	
	D
	damnō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>condemn.</i>
	dē, prep. with abl., <i>from, concerning, of, about.</i>
	dēbēdō, īre, uī, itus, <i>owe.</i>
	decem, <i>ten.</i>
	dē-cipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, <i>deceive.</i>
	dēcuriō, ūnis, <i>the leader of ten horse-men, a decurion.</i>
	dēdītius, ī, <i>surrendered, a prisoner of war.</i>
	dēdītiō, ūnis, <i>surrender.</i>
	dēfendō, ere, fendi, fēnsus, <i>defend.</i>
	dēfessus, a, um, <i>wearied.</i>
	dē-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, <i>throw down.</i>

de-inde, <i>then</i> .	Dīvīciācūs, ī, a chieftain of the Haedui.
dē-liberō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>deliberate</i> .	Dīvīcō, ònis, a leading Helvetian.
dē-ligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus, <i>select</i> .	dī-vidō, ere, visī, visus, <i>divide</i> .
dē-minuō, ere, uī, ūtus, <i>diminish</i> .	dō, dare, dēdi, datus, <i>give</i> .
dē-mōnstrō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>show</i> .	doleō, ēre, uī, <i>grieve</i> .
dēmum, adv., <i>at length</i> .	dolor, òris, <i>grief</i> ; dolōre adficere, <i>trouble</i> .
dēnique, adv., <i>at last, finally</i> .	dolus, ī, <i>treachery, deceit</i> .
dē-pōnō, ere, posuī, <i>positus, place aside</i> .	domicilium, ī, <i>home</i> .
dē-populor, ārī, ātus sum, <i>lay waste</i> .	domus, ūs, <i>house, home</i> ; domī, <i>at home</i> .
dē-precātor, òris, <i>intercessor</i> .	dubitō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>doubt</i> .
dē-signō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>designate</i> .	dubitātiō, ònis, <i>doubt</i> .
dē-sistō, ere, stīti, <i>stitus, desist</i> .	dubius, a, um, <i>doubtful</i> .
dē-spērō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>despair</i> .	ducentī, ae, a, <i>two hundred</i> .
dē-spiciō, ere, spexi, <i>spectus, look down on, despise</i> .	ducō, ere, dūxi, <i>ductus, lead, consider, put off, postpone</i> .
dē-stituō, ere, stīti, <i>stitūtus, forsake, abandon</i> .	dum, conj., <i>while, until</i> .
dē-stringō, ere, strīnxī, <i>strīctus, draw off, draw</i> .	Dumnorīx, īgis, a Haeduan chieftain.
dē-terreō, ēre, uī, itus, <i>frighten off, terrify</i> .	duo, duae, duo, <i>two</i> .
deus, ī, <i>a god</i> .	duo-decim, <i>twelve</i> .
dexter, tra, trum, <i>right; dextra, the right hand</i> .	dux, ducis, <i>leader, guide</i> .
dicō, ere, dīxī, <i>dictus, say, tell, speak, plead</i> .	
dictiō, ònis, <i>a speaking, delivery</i> .	
diēs, ēl, m. and f., <i>day</i> .	
differō, ferre, distulī, <i>dilātus, differ, defer</i> .	
difficilis, e, <i>difficult</i> .	
dī-mittō, ere, mīsī, <i>missus, dismiss</i> .	
dis-cēdō, ere, cessī, <i>cessus, separate, depart</i> .	
discō, ere, didicī, <i>learn</i> .	
dis-iciō, ere, iēcī, <i>iectu, throw apart, scatter</i> .	
dis-pōnō, ere, posuī, <i>positus, arrange, dispose</i> .	
ditissimus, a, um (sup. of dis, rich), <i>richest</i> .	
diū, adv., <i>for a long time</i> .	
diūturnus, a, um, <i>long</i> .	

eques, equitis, horsemen; in pl., cavalry.	faveō, ēre, fāvī, fautus, favor.
equeſter, tris, tre, adj., cavalry, equeſtrian.	ferē, adv., almost.
equitātus, ūs, cavalry.	ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, bear, carry, bring.
equus, ī, horse; equō admissō, at full speed.	ferrum, ī, iron.
ē-ripiō, ere, ripui, reptus, snatch away, deprive, rescue, take; sē ēripere, escape.	fidēs, ei, confidence, faith, trust.
et, and.	filia, ae, daughter.
etiam, conj., also, moreover.	filius, ī, son.
ē-vellō, ere, vellī, vulsus, pull out.	finis, is, m., end, boundary; in pl., territory.
ex, from; ūnā —— parte, on one side.	finitimus, a, um, neighboring; as subst., neighbor.
excipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, to receive, intercept.	fiō, fieri, factus sum, be made or done; used as pass. of faciō.
exemplum, ī, example.	firmus, a, um, strong, firm.
ex-eō, ire, ivi (ii), itus, go out.	flāgitō, āre, āvī, ātus, demand.
exercitus, ūs, an army.	flēd, flēre, flēvī, fletus, weep.
ex-istimō, āre, āvī, ātus, think.	flōrentissimus, most flourishing.
ex-istimātiō, ūnis, opinion.	flūmen, inis, river.
ex-pediō, ire, ivi, itus, extricate; ex-peditus, lightarmed.	fluō, ere, fluxī, fluxus, flow.
explōrātor, ūris, scout, spy.	fortīs, e, brave.
ex-pūgnō, āre, āvī, ātus, storm.	fortitūdō, bravery.
exsequor, ī, secūtus sum, to follow, enforce.	fortūna, ae, fortune.
ex-spectō, āre, āvī, ātus, await, expect.	fossa, ae, ditch.
extrā, beyond.	frāter, frātris, brother.
extrēmus, a, um, farthest, extreme.	frāternus, a, um, brotherly, fraternal.
exūrō, urere, ūssi, ūstus, to burn.	frīgus, ūris, cold.
F	
facile, adv., easily.	frūctuōsus, a, um, fruitful.
facilis, e, adj., easy.	frūctus, ūs, fruit.
faciō, ere, fēcī, factus, make, do.	frūmentārius, a, um, of grain; rēs frūmentāria, provisions.
facultās, ātis, means, opportunity.	frūmentum, ī, grain.
famēs, is, hunger.	fuga, ae, flight.
familia, ae, household.	fugitivus, i, a deserter, fugitive.
familiāris, e, belonging to the household, friend; rēs familiāris, private property.	

G

Gabīnius, ī, a Roman consul.
Gāius, ī, m., Caius, a Roman first name.
Gallia, ae, Gaul.
Gallicus, a, um, Gallic.
Gallus, ī, m., Gaul.
Garumna, ae, the Garonne, a river of Gaul.

Genava, ae, <i>Geneva.</i>	ignis, is, <i>fire.</i>
Germānī, örüm, <i>the Germans.</i>	ignorō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>not know, be ignorant.</i>
gerō, ere, gessī, <i>gestus, carry on, wage.</i>	ille, illa, illud, <i>that.</i>
gladius, ī, <i>sword.</i>	illīc, adv., <i>in that place, there.</i>
glōria, ae, <i>glory.</i>	immortālis, e, <i>immortal.</i>
glōrior, ārī, ātus sum, <i>glory, boast.</i>	impedimentum, ī, <i>impediment; in pl., heavy baggage.</i>
Graecus, a, um, <i>Greek.</i>	impediō, īre, īvī, ītus, <i>impede.</i>
Grāioceli, örüm, <i>a Gallic tribe.</i>	impendeō, ēre, <i>overhang, impend.</i>
grātia, ae, <i>favor, popularity.</i>	imperium, ī, <i>a command, supreme power.</i>
grātulor, ārī, ātus sum, <i>congratulate.</i>	imperō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>command, levy.</i>
graviter, <i>heavily, severely; graviter ferre, be annoyed or vexed.</i>	impetrō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>accomplish, obtain.</i>

H

habeō, ēre, uī, <i>itus, have, hold; pass., be considered.</i>	impetus, ūs, <i>attack.</i>
Haedui, örüm, <i>the Haedui.</i>	importō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>bring in, import.</i>
Haeduus, ī, <i>a Haeduan.</i>	improbus, a, um, <i>base, wicked.</i>
Helvētiī, örüm, <i>the Helvetii.</i>	imprōvisō, adv., <i>unexpectedly.</i>
Helvētius, a, um, <i>Helvetian.</i>	impūne, adv., <i>with impunity.</i>
hībernus, a, um, <i>of winter; hīberna, örüm, winter quarters.</i>	impūnitās, ātis, <i>impunity.</i>
hic, haec, hōc, <i>this.</i>	in, prep. with acc., <i>into, to, against; with abl. in, on, among.</i>
hiemō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>pass the winter.</i>	in-cendo, ere, cendi, cēnsus, <i>set fire to.</i>
Hispānia, ae, <i>Spain.</i>	in-citō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>urge on, incite, arouse.</i>
homō, inis, <i>man.</i>	in-colō, ere, uī, <i>inhabit.</i>
honor, örīs, <i>honor, distinction.</i>	in-commodum, ī, <i>an inconvenience, disaster.</i>
hōra, ae, <i>hour.</i>	in-crēdibilis, e, <i>incredible.</i>
hortor, ārī, ātus sum, <i>urge, exhort.</i>	inde, adv., <i>from that place, thence.</i>
hostis, īs, <i>enemy.</i>	indictum, ī, <i>information, evidence; per —, through informers.</i>
hūmānitās, ātis, <i>refinement, humanity.</i>	indicō, ere, dīxi, <i>dictus, declare.</i>

I

iactō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>toss, discuss.</i>	in-dūco, ere, dūxi, <i>ductus, lead in or into, induce.</i>
iam, <i>now.</i>	in-ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus, <i>bring upon.</i>
ibi, <i>in that place, there.</i>	inflict, attack; bellum —, <i>make war; signa —, charge, attack.</i>
ictus, ūs, m., <i>stroke, blow.</i>	in-flectō, ere, flexī, <i>flexus, bend.</i>
idem, eadem, idem, <i>the same.</i>	in-fluō, ere, fluxī, <i>fluxus, flow into, flow.</i>
idōneus, a, um, <i>fit, suitable.</i>	
īdūs, uum, f. pl., <i>the Ides; 15th of March, May, July, and October; 13th of the remaining months.</i>	

inimicus, a, um, <i>unfriendly</i> .	Italia, ae, <i>Italy</i> .
initium, ī, <i>beginning</i> .	itaque, conj., <i>and so</i> .
iniūria, ae, <i>wrong, injustice</i> .	item, adv., <i>likewise</i> .
iniuissū, <i>without orders</i> .	iter, itineris, n., <i>journey, march, route</i> .
inopia, ae, <i>lack, scarcity</i> . [prised.	iubēō, ēre, iussi, iussus, <i>order</i> .
inopināns, antis, <i>not expecting, surprised</i> .	iūdīcīum, ī, <i>judgment</i> .
inquiūnt, <i>they say, def. from inquam</i> .	iūdīcō, āre, āvī, ātūs, <i>judge</i> .
insciēns, entis, <i>not knowing</i> .	iugum, ī, <i>yoke; ridge of a hill</i> .
in-sequor, sequī, secūtūs sum, <i>follow up, pursue</i> .	iūmentum, ī, <i>beast of burden</i> .
insidiae, ārum, <i>ambuscade, treachery</i> .	iungo, ere, iūnxi, iūnctus, <i>join</i> .
insigne, is, <i>mark, sign</i> .	Iūra, ae, <i>the mountains extending from the Rhine to the Rhone</i> .
insignis, e, <i>distinguished, remarkable</i> .	iūs, iūris, <i>law</i> .
insolenter, <i>insolently</i> .	iūsūrandum, iūrisiūrandī, <i>oath</i> .
in-stitūō, ere, uī, stitūtūs, <i>set up, determine, instruct</i> .	iūstītīa, ae, <i>justice</i> .
institūtūm, ī, <i>custom, institution</i> .	iūvō, āre, iūvī, iūtūs, <i>help, aid</i> .
in-stō, stāre, stītī, statūrūs, <i>stand near, approach, attack</i> .	
instruō, ere, strūxi, strūctūs, <i>range, draw up</i> .	
intellegō, ere, lēxi, lēctūs, <i>understand, know</i> .	
inter, prep. with acc., <i>between, among</i> .	
inter-cēdō, ere, cessī, cessus, <i>intercede</i> .	
inter-clūdō, ere, clūsī, clūsūs, <i>cut off, prevent</i> .	
inter-diū, adv., <i>by day</i> .	
inter-dum, adv., <i>sometimes</i> .	
interēā, adv., <i>meanwhile</i> .	
interficiō, ere, fēci, fectūs, <i>kill</i> .	
interim, <i>meanwhile</i> .	
interior, us, <i>inner, interior</i> .	
inter-mittō, ere, misī, missus, <i>break off, interrupt</i> .	
interneciō, ūnis, <i>slaughter</i> .	
interpres, etis, <i>interpreter</i> .	
inter-sum, esse, fuī, <i>intervene</i> .	
inter-vāllum, ī, <i>interval</i> .	
invītūs, a, um, <i>unwilling</i> .	
ipse, ipsa, ipsum, <i>self, himself, herself; ipsorum, their own</i> .	
is, ea, id, <i>this, that, he, she, it</i> .	
ita, adv., <i>so, thus</i> .	
	K
	Kalendae, ārum, <i>the Kalends, the first day of the month</i> .
	L
	L., abbreviation for Lūcius.
	Labiēnus, ī, <i>a Roman officer</i> .
	lācessō, ere, iīvī, itūs, <i>provoke, assault</i> .
	lacrima, ae, <i>tear</i> .
	lacūs, ūs, m., <i>lake</i> .
	largiō, irī, itūs, <i>bestow, bribe</i> .
	largiōtē, <i>largely, freely</i> .
	lārgītīō, ūnis, <i>bribery</i> .
	lātē, <i>widely</i> .
	lātītūdō, inis, <i>width</i> .
	Latobrīgī, ūrum, <i>a Germanic tribe</i> .
	lātūs, a, um, <i>broad, wide</i> .
	latus, eris, n., <i>side, flank</i> .
	lēgātiō, ūnis, <i>embassy</i> .
	lēgātūs, ī, <i>ambassador, lieutenant</i> .
	legiō, ūnis, <i>legion</i> .
	Lemannus, ī, <i>Lake Geneva</i> .
	lēnitās, ātis, <i>smoothness, gentleness</i> .
	lēx, lēgis, <i>law</i> .

liberālitās, ātis, *liberality*.
 liberē, *freely*.
 liberi, òrum, *children*.
 libertās, ātis, *liberty*.
 liceor, ērī, lictus, *bid*.
 licet, *impers.*, *it is permitted*.
 Lingonēs, um, *the Lingones*.
 lingua, ae, *tongue*, *language*.
 linter, lintris, f., *canoe*.
 Liscus, ī, *a leading Aeduan*.
 littera, ae, *a letter*.
 locus, ī, *place*.
 longē, adv., *by far, far*.
 longitudō, inis, *length*.
 loquor, ī, locūtus, sum, *speak*.
 Lūcius, ī, *a Roman name*.
 lūx, lūcīs, *light*; *prīma* —, *day-break*.

M

M. = Mārcus.
 magis, comp. adv., *more*; sup.,
 māximē.
 magistrātus, ūs, *magistracy*, *magis-trate*.
 māgnopere, *with great labor, greatly*.
 māgnus, a, um, *great, large*.
 māiōrēs, um, *ancestors*.
 maleficium, ī, *mischief, malice*.
 mandō, āre, āvī, ātus, *intrust*; sē
 fugae mandāre, *to take flight*.
 manus, ūs, f., *hand, armed force*.
 Mārcus, ī, *a Roman name*.
 mare, is, *sea*.
 matara, ae, *a javelin*.
 māter, matris, *mother*.
 mātrīnōmum, ī, *marriage*; in —
 dūcere, *marry*.
 Mātrona, ae, *the Marne*.
 mātūrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *hasten*.
 mātūrus, a, um, *ripe*.
 māximē, sup. adv., *most, especially*.
 māximus, a, um, *greatest*.
 mē (acc. of ego), *me*.

medius, a, um, *in the midst*.
 memoria, ae, *recollection, memory*.
 mēnsis, is, m., *month*.
 mercātor, òris, *merchant*.
 mereor, ērī, itus sum, *deserve, merit*.
 meritum, ī, *desert, merit*.
 Messāla, ae, *a Roman consul*.
 mētior, īrī, mēnsus sum, *measure*.
 miles, itis, *soldier*.
 militāris, e, *military*.
 mille, num. adj., *a thousand*; in pl. as
 subst., mīlia, ium.
 minime, adv., *least, by no means*.
 minimus, a, um (sup. of parvus), *least*.
 minor (comp. of parvus), *smaller, less*.
 minuō, ere, uī, ūtus, *lessen*.
 minus, adv., *less*.
 mittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *send, hurl*.
 modo, adv., *only*.
 molō, ere, uī, ūtus, *grind*.
 moneō, ēre, uī, ūtus, *admonish*.
 mōns, montis, m., *mountain*.
 morior, mori (morīri), *mortuus sum, die*.
 moror, ārī, ātus sum, *delay*.
 mors, mortis, *death*.
 mōs, mōris, *manner, custom*.
 moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *move*.
 mulier, mulieris, *woman*.
 multitudō, inis, *multitude*.
 multus, a, um, *much*; ad multam
 noctem, *late at night*; multō diē,
 late in the day; pl., *many*.
 muniō, īre, īvī, ūtus, *fortify*.
 mūnītiō, ònis, *fortification*.
 mūrus, ī, *wall*.

N

nam, conj., *for*.
 Nammēius, ī, *a leading Helvetian*.
 nātūra, ae, *nature*.
 nāvis, is, *ship*.
 nē, conj., *not, that . . . not, lest*; after
 words of fearing, *that*.

-ne, enclitic, interrogative particle.
 nec, nor.
 necessāriō, adv., necessarily.
 necessārius, a, um, necessary; as
 subst., kinsman, friend.
 negō, āre, āvī, ātus, deny.
 nēmō, inis, no one.
 neque, nor, neither.
 nervus, ī, sinew.
 nēve, adv., nor.
 nex, necis, slaughter.
 nihil, indecl. noun, nothing; nihilō
 minus, nevertheless.
 nisi, unless.
 nitor, ī, nīsus (or nīxus) sum, strive.
 nōbilis, e, noble.
 nōbilitās, ātis, nobility.
 noctū, adv., by night.
 nōlō, nōlle, nōlui, be unwilling.
 nōmen, inis, name; suō nōmine, on
 his own account.
 nōminātim, adv., by name.
 nōn, adv., not.
 nōnāgintā, num. adj., ninety.
 nōndum, adv., not yet.
 nōn-nūllus, a, um, some.
 nōn-numquam, sometimes.
 Nōrēia, ae, a town of the Norici.
 Nōricus, a, um, Norican.
 nōs, nom. and acc. pl. from ego, we, us.
 noster, tra, trum, our, ours.
 novem, num. adj., nine.
 novus, a, um, new; novae rēs, new
 things, revolution.
 nox, noctis, night.
 nūbō, ere, nūpsi, nūptus, marry.
 nūdus, a, um, naked, unprotected.
 nūllus, a, um (gen. ius, dat. ī), no, none.
 num, interrogative particle implying a
 negative answer.
 numerus, ī, number.
 nūntiō, āre, āvī, ātus, announce.
 nūntius, ī, messenger.
 nūper, recently.

O

ob, prep. with acc., on account of.
 óbaerātus, ī, debtor, bondsman.
 ob-iciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, expose.
 oblīscor, ī, oblītus sum, forget.
 ob-secrō, āre, āvī, ātus, implore.
 obses, idis, hostage.
 ob-stringō, ere, strīnxī, strīctus, bind.
 ob-tineō, ēre, ui, tentus, hold, possess.
 occāsus, ūs, falling, setting.
 occidō, ēre, cīdī, cīsus, kill.
 occultō, āre, āvī, ātus, hide, conceal.
 occupō, āre, āvī, ātus, occupy.
 Oceanus, ī, ocean.
 Ocelum, ī, a city of Gaul.
 octō, num. adj., eight.
 octōdecim, eighteen.
 octōgintā, eighty.
 oculus, ī, eye.
 ödi, ödisse, def. verb., hate.
 offendō, ere, ī, fēnsus, offend.
 offensiō, önis, a striking against,
 offense.
 omnīnō, adv., in all, altogether.
 omnis, e, all, every, as a whole.
 oportet, ēre, uit, impers. verb, it is
 necessary, it behooves.
 oppidum, ī, town.
 opportūnus, a, um, opportune.
 oppūgnō, āre, āvī, ātus, fight against,
 storm.
 (ōps), opis, power, strength.
 opus, eris, work, fortification.
 örātiō, önis, speech, words.
 Orgetorix, igis, a chief of the Helvetiū.
 orior, irī, ortus sum, rise, start.
 örō, āre, āvī, ātus, beg.
 ostendō, ere, ī, tentus, exhibit, show.

P

pābulātiō, önis, foraging.
 pābulum, ī, food, forage.

pācō, āre, āvī, ātus, *pacify, subdue.*
 paene, *adv., almost.*
 pāgus, ī, *canton, district.*
 pār, *paris, equal.*
 parātus, ā, *um, prepared.*
 pāreō, ēre, uī, *obey.*
 parō, āre, āvī, ātus, *prepare.*
 pars, *partis, part, share, side, direction; quā ex parte, for this reason; māgnā ex parte, largely, chiefly.*
 parvus, a, *um, small, little.*
 passus, ūs, *step, pace; mille passuum, a mile.*
 pateō, ēre, uī, *open, extend.*
 pater, *patris, father.*
 patior, ī, *passus sum, permit, allow.*
 pauci, ae, a, *few, a few.*
 pāx, pācis, *peace.*
 pellō, ere, *pepulī, pulsus, drive, repulse.*
 per, *prep. with acc., through, by means of.*
 per-dūcō, ere, dūxī, *ductus, lead through.*
 perfaciliś, e, *adj., very easy.*
 per-fero, ferre, tuli, lātus, *bear, endure.*
 per-ficiō, ere, fēcī, *fectus, accomplish, complete.*
 per-fringō, ere, frēgī, frāctus, *break through.*
 perfuga, ae, *deserter.*
 per-fugiō, ere, fügī, *flee, desert.*
 periculum, ī, *danger.*
 peritus, a, *um, experienced, skilled.*
 permittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *permit.*
 per-moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *move, rouse, influence.*
 perniciēs, ēī, *destruction.*
 perpauci, ae, a, *very few.*
 per-rumpō, ere, rūpī, *ruptus, break through.*
 per-sequor, ī, *secūtus sum, follow, pursue.*

persevērō, āre, āvī, ātus, *continue.*
 per-solvō, ere, solvī, solūtus, *pay.*
 per-suādeō, ēre, suāsī, suāsus, *persuade.*
 per-terreō, ēre, uī, itus, *frighten.*
 per-tineō, ēre, uī, *tend, pertain.*
 per-veniō, ire, vēnī, ventus, *arrive.*
 pēs, pedis, *foot; pedem referre, retreat.*
 peto, ere, ivī (ii), itus, *seek, entreat.*
 phalanx, angis, *phalanx.*
 pilum, ī, *javelin.*
 Pisō, ūnis, *father-in-law of Caesar.*
 plēbs, plēbis, *common people, plebeians.*
 plūrimus, a, *um (sup. from multus), most, very many.*
 plūs, plūris (comp. of multus), *more; — posse, be more powerful.*
 poena, ae, *punishment, penalty.*
 polliceor, ērī, itus sum, *promise.*
 pōnō, ere, posuī, *positus, put.*
 pōns, pontis, m., *bridge.*
 populātiō, ūnis, *devastating, ravaging.*
 populor, ārī, ātus sum, *devastate.*
 populus, ī, *people.*
 portō, āre, āvī, ātus, *carry, bring.*
 portōrium, ī, *tax.*
 poscō, ere, *poposcī, demand.*
 possessiō, ūnis, *possession.*
 possum, posse, potuī, *be able, can.*
 post, *prep. with acc., behind, after.*
 posteā, *adv., afterward.*
 posterus, a, *um, following, next.*
 postquam, *conj., after that, after.*
 postridiē, *adv., on the day after.*
 postulō, āre, āvī, ātus, *demand.*
 potēns, entis, *being able, powerful.*
 potentia, ae, *power.*
 potestās, ātis, *power.*
 potior, irī, *potitus sum, get possession of, possess.*
 prae-cēdō, ere, cessī, *cessus, surpass, precode, excel.*
 prae-cipiō, ere, cēpī, *ceptus, order.*

prae-fero, ferre, tuli, latus, choose, prefer.	prō-dō, ere, didi, ditus, transmit, hand down.
prae-ficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, place in command.	proelium, ī, battle.
prae-mittō, ere, mīsī, missus, send before.	profectiō, ḫnis, f., setting out, departure.
prae-optō, āre, āvī, ātus, prefer.	proficiscor, ī, prefectus sum, set out, depart, go.
praesēns, entis, present.	prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus, keep from, prohibit, check, hold off.
praesentia, ae, present time; in praesentiā, for the time.	proicīō, ere, iēcī, iectus, cast down, throw away.
praesertim, especially.	prope, with acc., near.
praesidium, ī, guard, garrison.	prō-pellō, ere, puli, pulsus, drive before, repulse.
prae-stō, stāre, stiti, status, excel, furnish; praestat, it is better.	prōpinquus, a, um, near, neighboring; as subst., kinsman.
prae-sum, esse, fui, command.	prō-pōnō, ere, posuī, positus, set forth, declare.
praeter, prep. with acc., beyond, except.	propter, prep. with acc., on account of.
praeter-eō, īre, īvī (ii), itus, go by, beyond.	propter-eā, adv., for this reason.
praeteritus, a, um, past.	prō-spiciō, ere, spexī, spectus, look forth, look out for.
praeterquam, adv., except that, save.	prōvincia, ae, province.
praetor, ḫris, commander, praetor.	proximē, adv., nearest, last.
prendō, ere, prendi, prēnsus, grasp.	proximus, a, um, nearest, last.
pretium, ī, price.	pūblicē, publicly, in the name of the state.
prex, precis, prayer, entreaty.	pūblicus, a, um, public; rēs pūblica, the state.
pridiē, adv., on the day before.	Publius, ī, a Roman name.
prīmū, adv., first.	puer, ī, boy.
prīmus, a, um, superl., first, first part of; nostrum prīmū, our advance guard.	pūgna, ae, fight, battle.
prīnceps, ipis, adj., first.	pūgnō, āre, āvī, ātus, fight.
prīnceps, ipis, m., chief.	purgō, āre, āvī, ātus, clear, justify.
prīncipātūs, ūs, leadership, chief position.	putō, āre, āvī, ātus, think.
prīstīnus, a, um, former, pristine.	Pyrēnaeus, a, um, of the Pyrenees Mountains.
prius, comp. adv., sooner.	
priusquam, sooner than, before.	
privātū, privately, as private citizens.	
privātūs, a, um, private.	
prō, prep. with abl., before, for, in behalf of, in proportion to.	
probō, āre, āvī, ātus, try, approve.	
Procillus, ī, a chief of the Gallic Province.	
ince.	

Q

quā, where, in which place.
 quadrāgintā, num. adj., forty.
 quadringenti, ae, a, four hundred.
 quaerō, ere, quæsīvī (ii), quæsitus, seek.

quālis, e, of what sort.	redimō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus, <i>buy back,</i> <i>buy up.</i>
quam, how, than; with sup., as . . . as possible.	red-integrō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>restore,</i> <i>renew.</i>
quamquam, although.	reditiō, ūnis, <i>going back, return.</i>
quantus, a, um, how great; tantus . . . quantus, as great . . . as.	re-dūcō, ere, dūxi, <i>ductus, lead back,</i> <i>withdraw.</i>
quārē, adv., how, wherefore.	re-ferō, ferre, rettulī, <i>relātus, carry</i> <i>back, report; pedem, retreat.</i>
quārtus, a, um, fourth.	rēgnūm, ī, <i>royal power, kingdom.</i>
quattuor, num. adj., four.	re-iciō, ere, iēcī, <i>lectus, throw back.</i>
quattuordecim, fourteen.	re-linquō, ere, līqui, <i>līctus, leave,</i> <i>leave behind, abandon; relinquēbā-</i> <i>tur, there remained.</i>
-que, enclitic, and; que . . . que, both . . . and.	reliquus, a, um, <i>the rest of, remaining.</i>
queror, ī, <i>questus sum, complain.</i>	reminiscor, ī, <i>remember.</i>
qui, quae, quod, who, which, what, that.	re-moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, <i>move</i> <i>back.</i>
quidem, quaedem, quoddam or quid- dam, some.	re-nūntiō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>bring back</i> <i>word, report.</i>
quīn, conj., but that; that.	re-pellō, ere, reppulī, <i>repulsus, drive</i> <i>back, repulse.</i>
quīndecim, num. adj., fifteen.	repentinus, a, um, <i>sudden, unexpected.</i>
quīngentī, ae, a, five hundred.	reperiō, ire, repperi, <i>repertus, find</i> <i>out, discover.</i>
quīnī, ae, a, <i>five at a time, five.</i>	re-petō, ere, īvī, ītus, <i>seek.</i>
quinque, num. adj., five.	re-prehendō, ere, hendī, hēnsus, <i>blame, censure.</i>
quīntus, a, um, fifth.	re-pūgnō, āre, āvī, ātus, <i>fight back,</i> <i>resist.</i>
quis, quae, quid, interrog. pron., who? which? what? indef. pron., any, anything.	rēs, reī, <i>thing, affair; — frūmenta-</i> <i>rīa, supply of grain; rēs pūblica,</i> <i>reī pūblicae, state, republic; quam</i> <i>ob rem, wherefore, therefore.</i>
quisquam, quaequam, quidquam, any one, anything.	re-scindō, ere, scidi, scissus, <i>cut off,</i> <i>break down.</i>
quisque, quaeque, quidque or quod- que, each, every.	re-sciscō, ere, scīvī or scīi, scītus, <i>learn.</i>
quod, conj., because, as to the fact that.	re-sistō, ere, stītī, <i>stop, resist.</i>
quoque, conj., also.	re-spondeō, ēre, spōndī, spōnsus, <i>answer, reply.</i>
R	
rapīna, ae, <i>plunder, rapine.</i>	respōnsum, ī, <i>reph.</i>
ratīō, ūnis, <i>reckoning, reason.</i>	re-stituō, ere, ī, ūtus, <i>set up again,</i> <i>restore.</i>
ratis, is, <i>raft.</i>	
Rauricī, ūrum, <i>a neighboring tribe of</i> <i>the Helvetii.</i>	
recēns, entis, <i>fresh, recent.</i>	
re-cipiō, ere, cēpī, <i>ceptus, take back,</i> <i>receive; sē —, betake one's self.</i>	
red-eō, ire, īi, <i>itus, go back, return.</i>	

re-tineō, ere, ī, tentus, hold back, retain.	sentiō, īre, sēnsi, sēnsus, feel, perceive, think.
re-vertō, ere, verti or revertor, ī, dep., turn back, return.	sēparātim, separately.
Rhēnus, ī, the Rhine.	septentriōnēs, um, seven stars, the North.
Rhodanus, ī, the Rhone.	septimus, a, um, seventh.
rīpa, ae, bank of a river.	sepultūra, ae, burial.
rogō, āre, āvī, ātus, ask.	Sēquana, ae, the Seine.
Rōma, ae, Rome.	Sēquanus, ī, a Sequanian.
Rōmānus, a, um, Roman; as noun, Rōmāni, ūrum, the Romans.	sequor, ī, secūtus sum, follow.
rota, ae, wheel.	servitūs, ūtis, slavery.
rūmor, ūris, rumor.	servus, ī, slave.
rūrsus, adv., again.	seu, whether.
S	
saepe, adv., often.	sex, six.
salūs, ūtis, safety.	sexāgintā, sixty.
sanciō, īre, sānxī, sānctus, render sacred.	sī, if.
Santonēs, um, a Gallic tribe.	signum, ī, signal, standard; conversa signa inferre, face about and attack.
sarcinae, ārum, baggage.	silva, ae, forest.
satis, adv. and adj., enough, sufficient; — causae, reason enough, sufficient cause.	simul, adv., at the same time.
satis-faciō, ere, fēcī, factus, satisfy.	sīn, but if.
scelus, eris, crime.	sine, prep. with abl., without.
scīo, scīre, scīvī, scitus, know.	singulī, ae, a, distrib., one by one, single.
scūtum, ī, shield.	sinister, tra, trum, left; sinistra, ae, the left hand.
sē, see sui; sēsē, strengthened form of se.	sīve, or if; sīve . . . sīve, whether . . . or.
sēcrētō, secretly, in private.	sōcer, sōcerī, father-in-law.
secundus, a, um, second, following, favorable.	sōcius, ī, ally.
sed, conj., but.	sōl, sōlis, m., the sun.
sēdecim, sixteen.	sōlum, adv., only.
sēditiōsus, a, um, seditious.	sōlum, ī, soil, ground.
Segusiāvī, ūrum, a tribe between the Rhone and the Arar.	sōlus, a, um, alone, only.
sementis, is, sowing, planting.	soror, ūris, sister.
semper, always.	spatiū, ī, space, period.
senātus, ūs, senate.	spectō, āre, āvī, ātus, look, face.
senex, senis, old man.	spērō, āre, āvī, ātus, hope, look for.
senī, ae, a, six at a time, six.	spēs, eī, hope.
	sponte, abl. from assumed spōns, willingly.
	statuō, ere, ī, ūtus, set up, determine.
	stipendiārius, a, um, subject.
	studeō, ēre, uī, desire.

studium, *i*, eagerness, desire, zeal, devotion.

sub, prep. with acc. or abl., *under*, beneath, at the foot of.

sub-dūcō, *ere*, *dūxi*, *ductus*, draw away, withdraw.

sub-eō, *ire*, *ii*, *itus*, undergo.

sub-iciō, *ere*, *iēci*, *iectus*, throw below, discharge, subject.

sub-levō, *are*, *āvi*, *ātus*, *lift up*, aid.

sub-moveō, *ere*, *mōvi*, *mōtus*, remove.

sub-sistō, *ere*, *stīti*, withstand, resist.

sub-sum, *esse*, *fui*, be near.

sub-vehō, *ere*, *vexi*, *vectus*, bring up, convey.

succēdō, *ere*, *cessi*, *cessus*, approach, succeed.

suī, *sibi*, *sē*, reflex. pron., himself, her-self, etc.

Sulla, *ae*, a Roman consul.

sum, *esse*, *fui*, be.

summa, *ae*, highest point, sum.

summus, *a*, *um*, sup. from superus, highest, greatest, top of.

sumō, *ere*, *sūmpsi*, *sūmptus*, take, claim.

sūmptus, *ūs*, expense.

super, adv. and prep. with acc., above, over.

superior, higher.

superō, *are*, *āvi*, *ātus*, surpass, conquer.

super-sum, *esse*, *fui*, be over, survive.

superus, *a*, *um*, high.

suppetō, *ere*, *petivī*, *petitus*, be at hand or in store.

suppliciter, humbly, supplicantly.

supplicium, *i*, punishment.

suprā, adv., above, before.

suscipiō, *ere*, *cēpi*, *ceptus*, support, undertake.

suspiciō, *ōnis*, suspicion.

sustineō, *ere*, *ui*, *tentus*, sustain, hold out.

suus, *a*, *um*, his, her, its, their; *suī*, his men, their men.

T

T. = *Titus*.

tabula, *ae*, board, writing tablet.

taceō, *ere*, *ui*, *itus*, be silent, keep silent.

tam, *adv.*, so.

tamen, *adv.*, nevertheless, yet.

tametsī, although.

tandem, *adv.*, at length.

tantus, *a*, *um*, so great.

tēlum, *i*, dart, missile.

temperantia, *ae*, self-control, moderation.

temperō, *are*, *āvi*, *ātus*, control, refrain.

temptō, *are*, *āvi*, *ātus*, try, attack.

tempus, *oris*, time.

teneō, *ere*, *ui*, *tentus*, hold.

terra, *ae*, earth, land.

tertius, *a*, *um*, third.

testis, *is*, *m.* or *f.*, witness.

Tigurinus, *a*, *um*, pertaining to the Tigurini.

timeō, *ere*, *ui*, fear.

timor, *ōris*, fear.

tolerō, *are*, *āvi*, *ātus*, endure, support.

tollō, *ere*, *sustulī*, *sublātus*, *lift up*, destroy, remove.

Tolōsātēs, *ium*, a town in the Gallic Province.

tōtus, *a*, *um* (gen., *īus*), all, the whole.

trādō, *ere*, *didī*, *ditus*, hand down, surrender.

trādūcō, *ere*, *dūxi*, *ductus*, lead across.

trāgulā, *ae*, a javelin.

trāns, prep. with acc., across.

trāns-eō, *ire*, *ii*, *itus*, go across, cross.

trāns-figō, *ere*, *fixi*, *fixus*, transfix.

trecentī, *ae*, *a*, three hundred.

trēs, *tria*, three.

tribuō, ere, uī, ūtus, bestow, attribute.	vel, or; vel . . . vel, either . . . or.
triduum, ī, three days.	veniō, īre, vēnī, ventus, come.
trigintā, thirty.	Verbigenus, ī, one of the four Helvetician clans.
triplex, icis, triple.	verbum, ī, word.
Tulingī, īrum, a Germanic tribe.	vereor, īri, itus sum, reverence, fear.
tū, tibi, tē, you.	vergō, ere, incline, be situated.
tum, adv., then.	vergobretus, ī, chief magistrate of the Aeduans.
tuus, a, um, your.	vērus, a, um, true.

U

ubi, when, where.	vesper, eris and eri, evening.
ulciscor, ī, ultus sum, avenge, punish.	vester, tra, trum, your.
ūllus, a, um (gen., īus), any.	veterānus, a, um, old, veteran.
ulterior, ius, comp. adj., farther.	vetus, eris, old, former.
ūnā, adv., together.	vexō, āre, āvī, ātus, vex, worry.
unde, adv., from which place, whence.	via, ae, way.
undique, adv., on all sides, everywhere.	victōria, ae, victory.
ūnus, a, um (gen., -īus), one.	vicus, ī, village.
urbs, urbis, city.	videō, īre, vidi, vīsus, see; in pass. as a deponent, seem.
ūsus, ūs, advantage; ex ūsū, to the advantage of.	vigilia, ae, watch of the night, watch.
ut, utī, conj., that, in order that; as	vigintī, twenty.
adv. used with indicative, as.	vincō, ere, vici, victus, conquer.
uter, tra, trum (gen., īus), which of	vinculum, ī, bond, chain.
the two, which.	virtūs, ūtis, virtue, valor.
utor, ī, ūsus, sum, use.	vīs, vīs, f., force, violence; in pl., virēs, strength.
uxor, īris, wife.	vita, ae, life.

V

vacō, āre, āvī, ātus, be vacant or unoccupied.	vitō, āre, āvī, ātus, shun, avoid.
vadum, ī, ford, shallow.	vix, with difficulty, scarcely.
vagor, āri, ātus sum, wander.	vocō, āre, āvī, ātus, call, summon.
valeō, īre, uī, to be strong.	volō, velle, volui, wish.
Valerius, ī, m., a Roman name.	voluntās, ātis, will, desire.
vāllum, ī, rampart.	vōs, nom. and acc. pl., you.
vāstō, āre, āvī, ātus, lay waste, devaste.	vulgus, ī, n., the multitude, public, common people.
vectigal, ālis, tax, revenue.	vulnerō, āre, āvī, ātus, wound.
	vulnus, eris, n., a wound.

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